

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

Vol 1 No 101

24 May 1978

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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GENERAL

U.S. -USSR COMMUNIQUE ON ARMS TRANSFERS CONDEMNED

OW231900Y Peking NCNA in English 1843 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 May (HSINHUA)--At a time when the tenth special session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament was drawing near, the Soviet Union and the United States issued simultaneously on May 11 a "joint communication" on the recent Helsinki consultations regarding limiting international transfers of conventional arms. The "joint communication" said the two countries "agreed that the problem of limiting international transfers of conventional arms is urgent, and calls for solution on a constructive basis so as to promote international peace and security and strengthen detente".

Commenting on the "communication" by which the two superpowers meant to prepare an atmosphere for themselves at the forthcoming UN Special Session on Disarmament, AFP bluntly reported their massive arms sales to the Middle East and Africa, especially Moscow's shipment of over 1,000 million dollars' worth of military equipment to the Horn of Africa.

The two superpowers, as is known to everybody, apart from making huge profits out of arms exports, also use it as one of their major means for controlling other countries, and making aggression and expansion and for world domination. The United States has all along been the biggest arms merchant in the world. The Soviet Union, however, unwilling to lag behind, has come up in the past few years. While limiting East European countries' arms production and selling Soviet-made weapons wholesale through the theory of "international division of labour" in the COMECON, the Soviet Union, under the cover of military "aid", has stepped up its arms sales to the Third World countries. According to statistics, within the ten years from 1966 to 1975, in the world's total 70,400 million dollar conventional arms sales, the exports of the United States accounted for 34,900 million dollars while the Soviet Union 20,200 million. During the Khrushchev period from 1956 to 1964, the Soviet Union sold a total of 3,490 million dollars' worth of arms to the Third World countries, averaging 380 million dollars annually. From 1965 to 1976 when Brezhnev was in power, the Soviet Union's arms selling shot up to 16,160 million dollars, or 1,340 million dollars annually, a 250 percent increase over the Khrushchev period. From 1956 to 1976, the Soviet Union sold in total 19,600 million dollars of arms to the Third World countries (3,700 million dollars in 1976 alone), only 600 million dollars less than the United States in the same period. The Soviet Union has become the second largest arms merchant in the world.

The Middle East has always been an area of sharp contention between the Soviet Union and the United States. Particularly after the fourth Middle East war, Soviet munition sales to this area have drastically increased. From 1973 to 1976, it sold 6,120 million dollars of arms to this area.

With the stepped-up Soviet military expansion in Africa, Soviet weapons have been pouring into the continent in recent years.

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In 1976 alone, Soviet arms deals with African countries accounted for 1070 million dollars which came first among all the Soviet deals with the Third World countries that year.

The bitter lessons Egypt, Somalia and other countries drew in recent years, demonstrate the nature of Soviet "military aid". With the delivery of Soviet munitions, Soviet military advisers and technicians swarmed in for the control of the recipient countries' vital military departments, seeking naval and air bases and interfering in their internal affairs. Taking advantage of certain differences or problems left over from history among the Third World countries, the Soviet Union stirs up trouble, creates local conflicts and regional disputes, and in so doing, sells its arms in a big way. In the Angolan civil war and the conflict in the Horn of Africa, the Soviet Union rushed in by air and sea large quantities of arms and great numbers of advisers and mercenaries to the areas. They have an axe to grind when they make both sides at war kill each other with Soviet arms.

It has been noted that many of the weapons sold by the Soviet Union are outdated. It often takes others' difficulties to raise prices of arms and demand cash payments and presses repayment of debts by suspending the delivery of spare parts of the weapons. Egyptian President as-Sadat said pointedly that "Russians' arms sales is for a new room in the Middle East", and it is "carrying out a new policy of interference".

An AFP report points out, "neither the United States nor the USSR intended to reach any agreement to the detriment of the security of their allies or their traditional (military) clients." Therefore, the so-called limiting international transfers of conventional arms is nothing but a deceitful talk.

UN MEETING ON TECHNICAL COOPERATION CONCLUDES IN NEW YORK

OW201852Y Peking NONA in English 1818 GMT 20 May 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 19 May (HSINHUA) --The Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) concluded its third session here today after a week-long consideration of the draft plan of action for the forthcoming conference to be held from next August 30 to September 12 in Argentina. The decision to convene the conference was made by the UN General Assembly in one of its resolutions in 1975.

During the debate on the draft plan in the past few days, speakers from the Third World countries expressed discontent over the present unequal economic relations between the poor and the rich countries. They viewed the cooperation among the Third World countries as a must in light of their efforts to bring about a change of the existing world economic situation.

Speaking on behalf of the 77-nation group, Jamaican representative Douglas Saunders said today that the draft plan of action should emphasize the importance of the pooling of capabilities of the developing countries to solve their common development problems and the need for changes in the traditional pattern of technical cooperation. It must ensure that the principle of sovereignty of states is not compromised in any manner.

Representatives from Yugoslavia and Romania pointed out that the pattern of traditional technical cooperation, which made the developing countries dependent on the developed ones, has to be changed.

Delegates from Argentina, Iraq and other countries noted that the technical cooperation among developing countries is an instrument to foster self-reliance among the developing countries.

Representatives from some developed nations including the Netherlands favoured more co-operation and support on the part of the developed countries to the developing countries.

Chinese representative Wu Hsiao-ta endorsed the Group of 77 position that the plan of action should reflect important correct principles and objectives, among which could be cited the following: That TCDC is a contribution to the establishment of the new international economic order; that the TCDC must respect state sovereignty; that regional TCDC activities should be directed jointly by all governments concerned; and that developed countries' bilateral aid which developing countries may wish to use for TCDC purposes must be united. He said: we are of the opinion that as a document which will guide TCDC activities in the future, the plan of action should give prominence to the orientation and principles of the establishment of a new international economic order set out at the 6th Special Session of the UN General Assembly. He stressed: "We should see to it that anything extraneous to TCDC, such as 'detente' and 'disarmament', and other deceptive superpower slogans should be barred from the documents."

At the concluding session today, the Soviet representative arbitrarily demanded that the statements delivered today by countries like Jamaica and China not be included in the committee's report. This betrayed the Soviet ulterior motives with respect to the conference and angered the representatives from the Third World countries. They rose to refute the absurd Soviet argument. The chairman finally authorized the committee to incorporate these statements into its report. This landed the Soviet representative in an isolated position.

CLOSE OF ASEAN TRADE FAIR IN MANILA NOTED

OW221947Y Peking NCNA in English 1715 GMT 22 May 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 22 May (HSINHUA)--The ASEAN trade fair closed here last night. Before the closing, Philippine Trade Secretary and Chairman of the Executive Committee for the fair Troadio T. Quiazon Jr said that the fair showed "there is immediate benefit and great scope for the expansion of the ASEAN intra-regional and extraregional trade".

It was the first trade fair organized by the ASEAN. The fortnight-long fair drew about 200,000 visitors including trade missions and businessmen from about 50 countries and regions in the five continents. As a comprehensive trade fair exhibiting products of light and heavy industries, textile, food processing, handicrafts and agriculture, it vividly mirrored the progress in economy achieved by the people of the ASEAN nations in recent years.

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SOVIET UNION

FRENCH MINISTER DE GUIRINGAUD PROTEST TO TASS CITED

OW231608Y Peking NCNA in English 1519 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 23 May (HSINHUA)--French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud has asked the French ambassador to the Soviet Union to lodge a protest with the Soviet Government against a TASS dispatch.

The dispatch of the Soviet official news agency said that French and Belgian paratroopers "have created wholesale terror in Zaire and Shaba, which is reminiscent of the worst times of colonization."

Foreign Minister de Guiringaud declared at the France-Inter yesterday: "the TASS agency is mistaken. It is rather the Katangese rebels trained by the Cubans who have created the terror. This dispatch of the TASS agency is so hard to believe and so scandalous that I have asked our ambassador in Moscow to raise a protest immediately."

SOVIET SPY ACTIVITIES AT UN UNCOVERED

U.S. Protests

OW221356Y Peking NCNA in English 1333 GMT 22 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 May (HSINHUA)--U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs W. Luers yesterday summoned Soviet Minister Counsellor V. Vasev and made a protest against the involvement of three Soviets in espionage activities, according to a report from Washington. One of the three Soviets is a diplomat at the United Nations and the other two are employees at the UN Secretariat.

U.S. State Department spokesman K. Brown said yesterday that Luers informed Vasev that since Soviet diplomat at the UN V.P. Zinyakin "had violated his status in the United States," the U.S. Government has demanded his departure from the country.

Soviet Agents Arrested

OW210802Y Peking NCNA in English 0752 GMT 21 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 May (HSINHUA)--Two Soviet citizens employed by the United Nations have been arrested by the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on charges of passing American defence secrets to the Soviet Union, states a Washington report. This was announced yesterday by FBI Director William Webster. The two agents were identified as Rudolf Petrovich Chernyayev, 43, a personnel officer at the UN Secretariat in New York, and Valdik Alexandrovich Enger, 39, an assistant to the under-secretary-general.

An FBI statement said that the arrests completed an investigation dating from August, 1977. A third Soviet diplomat, Vladimir Petrovich Zinyakin, 39, was also involved but not arrested because he enjoyed diplomatic immunity, the FBI statement added.

FBI sources disclosed that the person who informed the FBI of the bribe attempt to obtain classified information about U.S. anti-submarine warfare equipment had received 16,000 dollars in bribes from the three accused Soviet citizens.

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SPANISH GOVERNMENT EXPELS SOVIET SPY

OW191926Y Peking NCNA in English 1917 GMT 19 May 78 OW

[Text] Madrid, 19 May (HSINHUA)--The Spanish Government has expelled a Soviet spy from the country, according to a newspaper report here. According to the report, this Soviet spy, Yuri Pavlovich Opoz, is 32 years old, and once worked as a "technical engineer" at a Soviet enterprise in Spain. "The spy must leave Spain before May 20 in accordance with a notification given to the Soviet Embassy by the Spanish Interior Ministry," the report said.

Yuri Pavlovich Opoz is the 4th Soviet spy expelled by the Spanish Government since the two countries re-established diplomatic relations in February, 1977.

NORTH ASIA

JAPAN PAPER CITED URGING RETURN OF NORTHERN TERRITORIES

OW231652Y Peking NCNA in English 1625 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 23 May (HSINHUA)--A call for the broadening of the campaign for the recovery of northern territories was made by Taku Yamazaki, advisor of the association and member of the House of Representatives, in an article carried recently by the RECOVERY OF NORTHERN TERRITORIES, organ of the Fukuoka Association for promoting the return of the northern territories.

The article says that the four northern islands "are Japan's inherent territory both from the point of view of history and law." "The recovery of these territories is the desire and resolve of the entire Japanese people."

Referring to Soviet arrogance in refusing to return these territories to Japan, the article points out: "It is the unshakable and basic stand of our country that the proposed Japan-Soviet peace treaty cannot be signed before the recovery of all the four islands. Negotiations should continue with the powerful support of the whole nation."

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH JAPAN ON BUILDING STEEL PLANT

Signing Noted

OW231410Y Peking NCNA in English 1249 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 May (HSINHUA)--An agreement on building the Paoshan General Iron and Steel Works in Shanghai and a contract on technical cooperation were signed here this morning between the China National Technical Import Corporation and the Nippon Steel Corporation. Present at the signing ceremony were Tuan Yun, vice-minister of the Chinese State Planning Commission; Tsui Chun, vice-minister of foreign trade; Liu Hsueh-hsin, vice-minister of metallurgical industry; and Hsu Yen, who directs the above-mentioned project.

The agreement was signed by Yang Yu-te, deputy general manager of the China National Technical Import Corporation, on behalf of the Chinese side and by Esirc Saipo, general manager, and Kahae Harada, deputy general manager, of the Nippon Steel Corporation, on behalf of the Japanese side.

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Accord Outlined

OW230617Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0542 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 23 May KYODO--Nippon Steel Corp (NSC) signed arrangements with China Tuesday in Peking for cooperation in constructing an integrated steelworks in the suburb of Shanghai, NSC said Tuesday. Eishiro Saito, president of NSC, signed a protocol with Yang Yu-te, deputy general manager, the China National Technical Import Corporation. A basic engineering contract was also signed by Chen and Kanae Harada, NSC executive vice president.

Under the project, a steelworks with an eventual capacity of 6 million metric tons per year in terms of crude steel will be built at Paoshan.

The works is expected to go into operation in 1980 with an initial capacity of 3 million tons. The Paoshan works, one of the world's highest-performance mills, will be China's first coastal steel mill.

NSC said a big team of 98 engineers from China is here for detailed consultations with Nippon Steel's department for cooperation with China on steelworks equipment to be procured.

On the basis of the consultations, a steel mill equipment supply contract is expected to be concluded shortly. The value of such equipment is estimated at about 400 billion yen and ordering is expected to start this summer at the earliest.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

OVERSEAS CHINESE AFFAIRS SPOKESMAN'S STATEMENT ON SRV

OW241238Y Peking NCNA in English 1230 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 May (HSINHUA)--On May 24 a spokesman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China gave an interview to correspondents of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY on the question of Vietnam expelling Chinese residents there back to China. His statement is as follows:

Recently, the Vietnamese side has been unwarrantedly ostracizing and persecuting Chinese residents in Vietnam, and expelling many of them back to China. The situation has been deteriorating daily.

On May 4 a responsible official of the Vietnamese side made a public statement, in which he distorted the facts in an attempt to put the blame on the Chinese side for the massive expulsion of Chinese. Under these circumstances, we cannot but set forth the facts so as to ensure a correct understanding of the matter.

Early in 1977 the Vietnamese side, in a so-called effort to "clear up the border areas", started in a planned way to expel people who had long ago moved from China to settle down in Vietnamese border areas. This subsequently developed gradually into the massive expulsion of Chinese residents in all parts of Vietnam. Out of a sincere desire to uphold Sino-Vietnamese friendship and seek a proper settlement of this question, the Chinese side repeatedly tried to persuade the Vietnamese side that it should value Sino-Vietnamese friendship and stop such extremely unfriendly practices of displacing so many Overseas Chinese residents and harming the good feelings between the two peoples. But to our regret, the Vietnamese side not only failed to respond to our good wishes, but became more vicious in expelling Chinese and the number of Chinese expelled was growing. The situation became more serious.

According to statistics compiled in our border areas, more than 50 thousand Chinese were driven back to China in the period of one and a half months from early April to mid-May this year. Up to now, the number has exceeded 70 thousand, not counting those who were compelled to leave Vietnam and seek refuge in other places.

The majority of the expelled Chinese are labouring people who on their way back to China suffered various maltreatments. Some were beaten up and wounded. They lost through arbitrary confiscation most of their possessions which they had earned in long years of labour. Even the small number of personal belongings for daily use they carried with them were plundered on the way before they left Vietnamese territory. As a result, most of the Chinese had nothing left except the clothes they were wearing when they entered Chinese territory. Many old people and children suffered from hunger and disease. It was altogether a pitiful scene.

Yet, in utter disregard of the facts, the Vietnamese official made the slanderous counter-charge that "some bad elements among the Chinese spread rumours to foment discord in the relations between Vietnam and China" and that the Chinese "lightly believed" the rumours and illegally crossed the border to return to their homeland.

What are the facts? Detailed investigation and checking by our border authorities have established that it is Vietnamese departments concerned and public security personnel who, acting on instructions, spread among Vietnamese people and Chinese residents the rumours that "China has committed aggression against Vietnam," that "the Chinese Government has called on Overseas Chinese to return," etc., to incite hostility against the Chinese residents and threaten and intimidate them. The Vietnamese side has also used various means to restrict employment of the Chinese residents. Chinese who were on the job were unjustifiably demoted or fired. Their food ration was reduced or stopped through cancellation of their residence registration. As a result, large numbers of Chinese residents have lost their means of livelihood and found it difficult to make a living and are plunged into dire distress. In Ho Chi Minh City and other places, there even occurred grave incidents of mass arrest and wounding and killing of Chinese residents. In order to cover up the truth of the expulsion of Chinese and to shirk responsibility, Vietnamese public security personnel compelled some Chinese to fill in a "form of voluntary repatriation" or to copy or read out statements prepared beforehand for them which the security personnel photographed, filmed or recorded as "evidence of voluntary repatriation" of Chinese residents. Then they transported groups of Chinese to designated points on the border and drove them back to China across border rivers. A host of facts proves that the massive expulsion of Chinese back to China is a purposeful and planned line of action carried out by the Vietnamese authorities on instructions.

People will not forget that the Chinese in Vietnam have long lived in friendship with Vietnamese people and taken an active part in the Vietnamese revolution and construction. During the protracted struggle against colonial rule, and in the difficult years of wars of national salvation against French and U.S. imperialism, many Chinese residents fought shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people and never flinched from bloodshed and sacrifice. They made positive contributions to the Vietnamese people's cause of liberation, to the building of the liberated areas, to post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction and to the growth of the revolutionary friendship between the two peoples, and in the process forged a profound fraternity with the Vietnamese people. After the liberation of the whole of Vietnam, however, the Vietnamese authorities have now returned evil for good by using despicable means to persecute Chinese and evict them en masse, thus greatly hurting the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples. Over this we cannot but feel strong regret and indignation.

Regarding the question of nationality of Chinese residing abroad, it has been China's consistent policy to favour and encourage their voluntary choice of the nationality of the country of residence. At the same time, we take exception to the practice of compelling them to take up against their will the nationality of their country of residence. This is the well-known and openly-declared policy of the Chinese Government, which has been consistently implemented over the years. In 1955 during the discussion by the Chinese and Vietnamese parties of the question of nationality of the Chinese residents in Vietnam, both sides agreed to abide by the principle of voluntary choice of nationality. In 1956 the reactionary Ngo Dinh Diem regime in South Vietnam compelled Chinese residents to become naturalized. The Commission of Overseas Chinese Affairs of the People's Republic of China issued a statement on May 20, 1957, strongly protesting against the Ngo Dinh Diem regime's despicable action of compelling Chinese residents to change their nationality, and solemnly stating that "the regulations of the South Vietnamese administration on changing the nationality of the Chinese residents in South Vietnam are unreasonable and unilateral", and that "the South Vietnamese administration should bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising from this unreasonable act." NHAN DAN of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on May 23, 1957 carried the full text of this statement and on May 24 the same year published a signed article entitled "The Ngo Dinh Diem Clique Is the Common Enemy of the Vietnamese and the Chinese Residents," expressing its support for China's just stand. In its "Letter to Chinese Brothers and Sisters in South Vietnam" published on May 24, 1965, the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation stated that "the Chinese residents have the freedom and right to choose their nationality." But in recent years, the Vietnamese side went back on its word and abandoned the principle of voluntary choice of nationality for the Chinese residents. It resorted to a series of measures of discrimination, ostracism and persecution against the Chinese residents. It compelled them to take up Vietnamese nationality on penalty of losing their work papers, having their staple and other food rations cut, paying heavy taxes and even being deported. We feel great surprise and regret at the Vietnamese side's practice of compelling the Chinese residents to become naturalized, which violates the agreement between the two sides and runs counter to general principles of international law.

China and Vietnam are neighbouring countries linked by common mountains and rivers, and the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples have formed a profound friendship during the protracted revolutionary struggles. We are firmly opposed to the Vietnamese authorities' arbitrary, truculent and illegal actions towards the Chinese residents. We demand that the Vietnamese side immediately stop implementing the above-mentioned erroneous policy of ostracizing, persecuting and expelling the Chinese residents and do not continue to damage the traditional friendship between our two countries and our two peoples. Otherwise, the Vietnamese Government should bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising from these unwarranted measures.

SPECIALISTS WITHDRAW FROM SRV; FUNDS WILL AID REFUGEES

LD241050Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] The PRC has decided to withdraw its specialists working in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on 20 projects which were being constructed under earlier assistance agreements.

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This decision was communicated in a note to the SRV ambassador in Peking. The reason given was that the funds would be used to provide food for the Chinese in the SRV who are returning in large numbers to China. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1725 GMT in a similar report adds that Peking's decision became effective on 19 May.]

AUSTRALIAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PEKING

OW201720Y Peking NCNA in English 1658 GMT 20 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 May (HSINHUA)--An Australian delegation led by J. Scully, secretary-general of the Ministry of Trade and Resources, arrived here by air this afternoon to attend the Fifth Meeting of the Sino-Australian Joint Trade Committee. It was greeted at the airport by Sun So-Chang and Isao Ying-fang, department director and deputy department director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade respectively. On hand also was Australian Ambassador to China C. G. Woodard.

SOUTH ASIA

TRADE OFFICIAL HOSTS BANQUET FOR NEPALESE GUESTS

OW201726Y Peking NCNA in English 1703 GMT 20 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 May (HSINHUA)--Wang Jun-sheng, Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here today in honour of a Nepalese Government trade delegation led by Dirgha Raj Koirala, secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. Nepalese Ambassador to China Yadu Nath Khanal was among the guests at the banquet.

Present were Hsi Yeh-sheng, department director of Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade, and Yeh Ching-hao and Tsao Ying-fang, deputy department directors of the ministry. The delegation arrived in Peking yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade.

EUROPE

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON KU MU'S VISIT TO EUROPE

Departs Brussels

OW231602Y Peking NCNA in English 1505 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, 23 May (HSINHUA)--Ku Mu, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, left here for Denmark by special plane today, after concluding his successful friendly visit to Belgium. The Chinese vice-premier was warmly seen off at the airport by Belgian Prime Minister Leo Tindemans.

Members of Vice-Premier Ku Mu's party who left by the same plane included Chien Cheng-ying, minister of water conservancy and power; Peng Min, vice-minister in charge of the State Capital Construction Commission; Chang Ken-sheng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Yeh Lin, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Peking Municipality; Wang Chuan-kuo, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Kwangtung Province; and Yang Po, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Shantung Province.

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Present at the airport to see the Chinese vice-premier and his party off were Van Bellinghen, head of the office of the Belgian minister of foreign trade, and Six, chief of protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Present also were Chinese Ambassador to Belgium Kang Mao-chao, other diplomats of the Chinese Embassy, as well as representatives of Chinese students and Chinese residents in Belgium.

On leaving Belgium, Vice-Premier Ku Mu sent two messages, one to King of the Belgians Baudouin and the other to Prime Minister Tindemans, to thank the Belgian Government and people for their warm hospitality accorded him during his visit to the country.

Arrives in Denmark

OW231604Y Peking NCNA in English 1509 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Copenhagen, 23 May (HSINHUA)--Ku Mu, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, arrived here by special plane at noon today for a friendly visit to Denmark at the invitation of the Danish Government. He was warmly welcomed at the airport by Anker Joergensen, prime minister of the Kingdom of Denmark.

Members of Vice-Premier Ku Mu's party who came by the same plane included Chien Cheng-ying, minister of water conservancy and power; Peng Min, vice-minister in charge of the State Capital Construction Commission; Chang Ken-sheng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Yeh Lin, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Peking Municipality; Wang Chaun-kuo, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Kwangtung Province; and Yang Po, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Shantung Province.

Also welcoming Vice-Premier Ku Mu at the airport were: Joergen Persing, permanent secretary of the Prime Minister's Office; Eigil Joergensen, permanent under-secretary of state for foreign affairs; and Kjeld V. Mortensen, Danish ambassador to China.

Present at the airport were also Chinese Ambassador to Denmark Chin Chia-lin, other Chinese diplomats and representatives of Chinese residents in Denmark.

After exchanges of greetings, Vice-Premier Ku Mu, accompanied by Prime Minister Anker Joergensen, went by car to the Royal Hotel.

Calls on Danish Prime Minister

OW240120Y Peking NCNA in English 0103 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Copenhagen, 23 May (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Ku Mu called on Danish Prime Minister Anker Joergensen at Christiansborg Palace here this afternoon.

Later, in a friendly atmosphere they held talks on international questions of common interest and bilateral relations between China and Denmark. Taking part in the talks on the Danish side were: Joergen Persing, permanent secretary of the Prime Minister's Office; Eigil Joergensen, permanent under-secretary of state for foreign affairs; Kjeld Mortensen, Danish ambassador to China; and others. Present on the Chinese side were: Chien Cheng-ying, minister of water conservancy and power; Peng Min, vice-minister in charge of the State Capital Construction Commission; Chang Ken-sheng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Chin Chia-lin, Chinese ambassador to Denmark; and others.

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24 May Banquet

OW240212Y Peking NCNA in English 0140 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Copenhagen, 23 May (HSINHUA)--Danish Prime Minister Anker Joergensen gave a dinner at the Christiansborg Palace here this evening to welcome visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Ku Mu and his party.

Prime Minister Joergensen and Vice-Premier Ku Mu proposed toasts at the dinner.

Prime Minister Joergensen pointed out that Denmark was one of the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. "Our bilateral relations have been under constant development since 1950. In conformity with the desires and interests of our two peoples, the cooperation has increased in a wide range of spheres," he said. "Experience", he added, "has proved that the vast distance between our two countries and differences in our political, social and economic systems have not presented any barrier to our collaboration." He expressed confidence that Vice-Premier Ku Mu's visit to Denmark "will add to the traditional friendship that so happily exists between our two countries and peoples."

Prime Minister Joergensen said: "An additional link has recently been added to our relationship. Last month the European Community and the People's Republic of China signed a trade agreement which beyond doubt will strengthen the ties between China and the community. We appreciate the positive and encouraging Chinese attitude to our efforts to achieve closer co-operation within Western Europe. We are happy that the signing of the trade agreement has taken place during the period of Denmark's chairmanship of the European Community.

He noted that China is now entering a new phase of development. "We wish you success in this noble task which will be to the benefit not only of China itself but of the world at large," he said.

Referring to the international situation, Prime Minister Joergensen said: "We live in a world fraught with many dangers and many problems." "We have noticed with great satisfaction that the People's Republic of China is taking an increasingly active part in international cooperation," he added.

In reply, Vice-Premier Ku Mu said: "We have come on a goodwill visit to your country with a view to developing the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Denmark and with the genuine desire to learn from the Danish people."

"Denmark is a lovely country, and her people are industrious, talented and full of creativeness," he said. "Your agriculture has long been world famous, and you have built a modern industry in the light of your own conditions. But what is more important is that we are friends of long standing."

After reviewing the increasing exchanges between China and Denmark in the fields of trade, science and technology and culture, Vice-Premier Ku Mu said: "Though our social systems are different, we have many similarities: both our countries love peace, independence and freedom. We went through a similar experience in World War II, and we waged a protracted struggle to safeguard the sovereignty and independence of our countries. We both wish to develop our bilateral relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence."

He stressed: "China supports Europe's goal of strength through unity and appreciates the efforts of the Danish Government to promote unity in Western Europe.

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"We wish to see a strong Europe, and we are sure that Europe would likewise wish to see a strong China. In a word, we believe there is wide scope for the development of China-Denmark relations."

Vice-Premier Ku Mu said that despite her big progress since liberation, China is still a developing country, backward in her economy and in science and technology by advanced international standards. He pointed out: "Under the leadership of the Central Committee of the party headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, we are determined and confident that we will attain self-reliantly the great goal of modernizing China's agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology. At the same time, we will also learn from other countries, drawing on all their good things, including those of our Danish friends."

Attending the dinner were Chien Cheng-ying, Chinese minister of water conservancy and power; Peng Min, vice-minister in charge of the State Capital Construction Commission; Chang Ken-sheng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; and other members of Vice-Premier Ku Mu's party and Chinese ambassador to Denmark Chin Chia-lin. Also present were: Erling Jensen, minister for justice; Svend Jakobsen, minister of fishery; Eva Gredal, minister for social affairs; Kjeld Mortensen, Danish ambassador to China; and others. The dinner proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON ITALIAN DELEGATIONS' VISIT

ANSA on Teng Talks

AU221720Y Rome ANSA in English 1600 GMT 22 May 78 AU

[Text] Peking, May 22 (ANSA)--Italian Transport and Merchant Marine Minister Vittorino Colombo met here today with Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, who confirmed China's "complete readiness" to place Italy on the list of countries buying Chinese oil. Colombo was the first representative of the Rome government to be received by Teng since he was named as vice premier and vice chairman of the Chinese Communist Party. The meeting took place at the end of a visit which Colombo started a week ago.

The Italian minister was at the head of three delegations--one for transport affairs, one for posts and telecommunications and one from the Italo-Chinese Institute for Economic and Cultural Exchanges.

Voicing his own and the Chinese Government's solidarity for the death of Italian Christian Democrat Party Chairman Aldo Moro, Teng reiterated China's "decided condemnation for acts of piracy and terrorism of this kind." According to Colombo, the vice premier also said he was "amazed that these acts should be carried out under the [words indistinct] self-styled "Red Brigades", when the latter claim they are inspired by Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's Thought. This is something totally absurd, he asserted, adding that an effort was needed to seek "their matrix, and therefore their point of origin elsewhere."

On bilateral economic cooperation, he said Italy was "certainly" among the countries with a "privileged" position as regards openings for trade connected with China's "concrete prospects" for development."

According to Teng, China was interested in backing up its development plans by purchasing Western technology to be combined with its own labor and wealth of raw materials. On China's (capability) for supplying energy resources in exchange for the technology, the vice premier voiced full agreement for the position already taken by the president of the Chinese Council for the Promotion of International Trade, Wang Yao-ting.

Meeting with Colombo on Saturday, Wang said China looked "positively" on Italian interest in its oil and coal, and voiced the hope that this interest could take a "concrete form" by the end of next year. On political questions, Colombo said his discussions with Teng had paid a lot of attention to Eurocommunism. In this connection, the Italian minister said he had dealt with the topic as representative of his own Christian Democrat Party and president of the Italo-Chinese Institute.

As for international politics, the Chinese vice premier reiterated Chinese opposition to Soviet "hegemonism." "From the invasion of Czechoslovakia to the latest developments in Africa, the facts demonstrate the reasonableness of this opposition", Teng said. In this context, Teng added, "the need for a united Europe is all the stronger." He also reiterated that it was China's "precise intention" to continue its policy of cooperation and strengthening between the poles formed by China and Europe. "Italy has a particular position in this Europe and China counts a great deal on this political presence," Teng stressed.

The two statesmen also discussed the current visit here of President Jimmy Carter's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski. Teng said he thought these talks between China and the United States would "confirm the will for a greater clarification" between the two sides. "But the basic problem is to clarify, the decisive problem for relations between the two countries, remains that of Taiwan," the vice premier concluded.

For his part, Colombo described Italo-Chinese friendship as the "compass which must guide our relations on the political, cultural and economic levels." On bilateral economic exchanges, he said: "If they come, and they will come, they will be a logical consequence of the political relationship, to conclude good business agreements between adversaries."

Talks with Bishop in Peking


AU221009Y Rome ANSA in English 0833 GMT 22 May 78 AU

[Text] Peking, 22 May (ANSA)--Visiting Italian Transport and Merchant Marine Minister Vittorino Colombo has conferred here with Chang-te bishop Msgr Yang Kao-jen, the highest-ranking Catholic leader in China. Yang is vice-president of the "Patriotic Association of Chinese Catholics", which advocates full autonomy from the Vatican. Colombo, who invited the bishop to visit Italy, described his two hours of talks with Yang as having been "very broad, very open and very frank".

Delegation Departs

OW222019Y Peking NCNA in English 1755 GMT 22 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 May (HSINHUA)--Vittorino Colombo, president of the Italy-China Economic and Cultural Exchange Association and minister of transport and merchant navy, and the delegation from Italy-China Economic and Cultural Exchange Association he is leading left here for home by air this evening after concluding their friendly visit to China. Some members of the Italian Posts and Telecommunications delegation led by him left here on board the same plane. Seeing them off at the airport were Chung Fu-hsiang, Chinese minister of posts and telecommunications, and Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.



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Additional Reports

OW240006Y Peking NCNA in English 1801 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 May (HSINHUA)--The Italian posts and telecommunications delegation concluded its friendly visit to China and left here for home by air today via Canton. It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Li Yukuei and Italian Ambassador to China Marco Francesco di Baschi. While in China, the delegation visited Wuhsi, Suchow and Peking.

VICE PREMIER MEETS WITH FRG RAILWAY GROUP

OW231546Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 May (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en met with the railway delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany led by Peter Koch, chairman of the board of management of the German Federal Railway, this afternoon. The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en extended a warm welcome to the West German guests. He said that the mutual exchange of visits and sharing each other's experience between railway departments of the two countries would benefit both sides and help promote friendship between the two peoples. "Chinese railway workers should learn modestly from their counterparts in the Federal Republic of Germany, learning their advanced techniques and valuable experience," he said.

Delegation leader Peter Koch said: "We have seen during our visit to China that the Chinese people are working industriously to build a happy society. The technical discussions we have had with our Chinese colleagues are quite significant. We would like very much to strengthen technical exchanges with China. Dr. Franz Keil, minister of the FRG Embassy here, was present at the meeting. Chinese Vice-Minister of Railways Kuo Wei-cheng was also present."

FRG AGRICULTURAL MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Visits Kiangsu

OW191810Y Peking NCNA in English 1623 GMT 19 May 78 OW

[Text] Nanking, 19 May (HSINHUA)--Josef Ertl, minister of food, agriculture and forestry of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mrs Ertl and his party left here for Shanghai by air this afternoon, after a visit to Nanking and Yangchou. They are accompanied by Ho Kang, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry. Minister Ertl and his party arrived here from Peking yesterday morning. They called at the Kiangsu Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences in the afternoon. Visitors exchanged experience with Chinese agricultural workers on the cultivation of rice, wheat, cotton and other crops and ways to achieve high yields, and had discussions with livestock-breeding and forestry specialists at the academy. As Minister Ertl went to see the rice seedlings nursery, Chen Yung-kang, nationally-known rice expert and vice-president of the provincial academy, was working in the field. The minister happily shook hands with Chen and both said that they would learn from each other in agriculture. Chiang Peng, vice-president of the academy, presented the FRG guests with wheat and rice seeds bred by the academy. Minister Ertl reciprocated with a book on the agriculture of the FRG.

Yesterday evening, the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee gave a banquet in honour of Minister Ertl and his party. Wang Ping-shih, vice-chairman of the committee, attended the banquet.

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While in Nanking, the West German guests also visited the Kiangsu provincial exhibition on learning from Tachai in agriculture, the Yangtze River Bridge and Dr Sun Yat-sen's mausoleum. They made a special trip to Yangchou this morning, where they viewed a pivotal water control project and went sight-seeing at a lake.

Visits Shanghai, Canton

OW221556Y Peking NCNA in English 1548 GMT 22 May 78 OW

[Text] Canton, 22 May (HSINHUA)--Josef Ertl, minister of food, agriculture and forestry of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mrs. Ertl and his party left here by air this morning to visit Kuming after a visit to Shanghai and Canton. They are accompanied by Ho Kang, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry. The West German guests arrived in Shanghai from Peking on May 19. They were honoured at a banquet given by the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee in the evening. They visited a vegetable producing commune, where they saw a commune-run factory and called at a commune member's home. They were warmly welcomed by leading members and peasants of the commune.

In Canton, the West German guests visited a suburban Lo Kang People's Commune which is known for its lychee, mandarin and pineapple. Accompanied by a leader of the commune, they viewed fruit trees of various kinds and inquired about their growth and yields. At the end of the visit, Minister Ertl praised the work of the commune and wished it still greater successes. The West German guests also visited the South China Botanical Garden kept by the Chinese Academy of Sciences, where they saw tropical and subtropical plants. The guests also attended a banquet given by the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

CONGOLESE PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN PEKING 23 MAY

OW231305Y Peking NCNA in English 1244 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 May (HSINHUA)--Joachim Yhombi-Opango, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, Mme. Marie-Noelle Yhombi-Opango and his party arrived here by special plane this afternoon on their way to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The distinguished Congolese guests were greeted at the airport by Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his wife Chao Lan-hsiang, Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Wang Shang-jung and Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Cheng Pei. Also present were Congolese Ambassador to China Samba Oscar and Mrs. Samba, Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su and Mrs. Chon Myong-su, as well as diplomatic envoys of African countries to China.

Keng Piao Meeting

OW240834Y Peking NCNA in English 0823 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 May (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council, this morning had a meeting with Joachim Yhombi-Opango, president of the People's Republic of the Congo. They had a sincere and friendly exchange of views on issues of common interest and bilateral relations in a cordial atmosphere.

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State Council Banquet

OW231724Y Peking NCNA in English 1659 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 May (HSINHUA)--The State Council gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People this evening to warmly welcome Joachim Yhombi-Opango, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, Mme. Yhombi-Opango and their party. Vice-Premier Keng Piao presided over the banquet.

Congolese Ambassador to China Oscar Samba and Mrs. Samba were among the guests at the banquet. Present were Ho Ying, vice-foreign minister; Wang Shang-jung, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Chang Piao, vice-minister of water conservancy and power; Chen Wei-chi, vice-minister of textile industry, Tseng Chih [2582 4160], vice-minister of communications; and Li Ching-chuan, leading member of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission.

Vice-Premier Keng Piao proposed a toast at the banquet. He said: "Under the leadership of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party headed by President Joachim Yhombi-Opango and following the behests of the late President Marien Ngouabi, the Congolese Government and people have in the past year and more made gratifying achievements in their ceaseless efforts to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and develop the national economy."

"In international affairs," he went on, "the Congolese Government continues its policy of non-alignment: it stresses African unity, good neighbourly relations and friendship. It maintains that African affairs must be handled by African countries and their peoples through consultation; it opposes aggression and intervention in Africa by outside forces, opposes imperialism and colonialism and supports the national liberation movement. It has done its share to the cause of the Third World unity against hegemonism."

Vice-Premier Keng Piao said that over the last fourteen years since the two countries established diplomatic relations, "the people of China and the Congo have always supported each other and learned from each other. They have forged profound militant friendship and the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries have developed satisfactorily."

"We are convinced that, by the concerted efforts of both sides, the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries will continue to develop and consolidate steadily," he added.

In reply, President Joachim Yhombi-Opango said: "The exceptional hospitality accorded to us by our Chinese friends is a clear demonstration of the profoundness of the friendship between our two peoples and of the common aspiration to strengthen and develop the constructive cooperation between the Congo and China."

"The Chinese revolutionary cause pioneered by Chairman Mao has today been carried on in an admirable manner by the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng," he said. "It is with great enthusiasm that the people of the Congo follow the vigorous and unrelenting struggle waged by the Chinese people for establishing order throughout the country and for achieving the four modernizations." "We whole-heartedly wish you still greater successes," he added.

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He stated: "The People's Republic of the Congo holds that all countries, big or small, should be equal. Each people have the right to decide their own destiny.

The banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of cordiality and friendship. The military band played Chinese and Congolese tunes.

AMBASSADOR GIVES MOBUTU VERBAL MESSAGE FROM HUA

OW240740Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Kinshasa, 23 May (HSINHUA)--Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko received and had a cordial and friendly talk with Chinese Ambassador Kung Ta-fei yesterday at the presidential residence here. The Chinese ambassador conveyed to the Zairian president a verbal message of Premier Hua Kuo-feng supporting the just struggle of the Zairian people under the leadership of President Mobutu against the invasion of the mercenaries in Soviet-Cuban pay and expressing the firm conviction that the Zairian people will score final victory in the struggle against aggression. President Mobutu sincerely thanked Premier Hua and the Chinese Government for their support.

'MERCENARIES' ATROCITIES IN ZAIRE DESCRIBED

OW231610Y Peking NCNA in English 1547 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 May (HSINHUA)--The Soviet-Cuban hired mercenary troops committed crimes of burning, killing, looting and pillaging during their eight-day occupation of Kolwezi, the copper-mining centre in Zaire's Shaba Province. They slaughtered unarmed inhabitants, even children. These are fascist atrocities committed against the Zairian people by the mercenaries in their invasion termed by the Soviet Union as an "internal uprising".

According to Western news agency reports, all water and electricity had been cut off and the copper mines flooded in Kolwezi during the occupation. There was total desolation in the business district. All shop windows had been shattered and all stores pillaged; debris and corpses littered the deserted streets. The mercenaries killed both whites and blacks. Dozens of bodies were seen lying in the streets after the town's recovery. Four scenes of mass execution were uncovered. A survivor noted that eight days and nights of horror had been enforced during the occupation.

The mercenary troops were so atrocious that they killed even infants and babies, refugees revealed. Wives and daughters of some victims were raped. A husband was beheaded in front of his wife. One French soldier said: "I have been in some messes, but I have never seen a massacre like this one."

TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR KENYA, UGANDA

OW191856Y Peking NCNA in English 1902 GMT 19 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 May (HSINHUA)--A Chinese Government trade delegation led by Chen Chih, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here by air today for friendly visits to Kenya and Uganda. They were seen off at the airport by Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Chang Keng-ho, department director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. J.K. Agard, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Ugandan Embassy in China, was on hand.

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Arrives in Kenya

OW210740Y Peking NCNA in English 0724 GMT 21 May 78 OW

[Text] Nairobi, 20 May (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government trade delegation headed by Chen Chieh, vice minister of foreign trade, arrived here today for a friendly visit. Welcoming the delegation at the airport were A.M. Mutunga, assistant minister of commerce and industry, and officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of Kenya. Ambassador Wang Yueh-i and other officials of the Chinese Embassy here were also present at the airport.

Signs Trade Agreement

OW240746Y Peking NCNA in English 0710 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Nairobi, 23 May (HSINHUA)--A trade agreement between China and Kenya was signed here this morning. The agreement was signed by Chen Chieh, head of the Chinese Government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and E.T. Mwamunga, minister of commerce and industry of Kenya. Prior to the signing of the agreement, they had friendly talks on promotion of trade between the two countries.

CENTRAL AFRICAN-CHINESE TRADE EXHIBIT CLOSES

OW230843Y Peking NCNA in English 0724 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Bangui, 22 May (HSINHUA)--The Central African-Chinese economic and trade exhibition closed here today after a ten-day running. Henri Maidou, acting prime minister of Central Africa, presided over and spoke at the closing ceremony. He said that the exhibition reflected the achievements made by the Central African and Chinese people in agriculture, industry and handicraft. It helped strengthen the friendship between the two peoples and will help further the trade relations between the two countries. Present at the closing ceremony were Political Bureau members of the Social Evolution Movement of Black Africa, ministers of the imperial court and government ministers, as well as foreign diplomatic envoys here. Chinese Ambassador Li Shih and leader of the Chinese economic and trade delegation Sung I-san were also present.

The exhibition attracted over 30,000 visitors who showed great interest in the Chinese exhibits, which included machine tools, agricultural processing machines, cereal grains, light industrial and textile products and articles of handicraft art. Chinese films shown at the exhibition were warmly received by the visitors. Accompanied by the Chinese ambassador, the Chinese exhibition delegation leader had called on Madame M.C. Gbokou, minister of state in charge of commerce and industry, and M. Gbezera-Bria, minister of foreign affairs, of Central Africa.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

ULANFU CONVERSES WITH COLOMBIAN FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OW231616Y Peking NCNA in English 1554 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 May (HSINHUA)--Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the 22-member delegation from the Colombia-China Friendship Association led by Jose Maria Gomez, executive director of the association.

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Vice-Chairman Ulanu praised the friends from the Colombia-China Friendship Association for their contribution to strengthening the mutual understanding and friendship between the people of China and Colombia. He expressed hope for an increased interflow between China and Colombia and furtherance of the friendship of the two peoples. Delegation leader Gomez said that they would make further efforts to promote the friendly relations between the people of Colombia and China.

Present on the occasion were Ting Hsueh-sung, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, Lu Tsui, Standing Council member of the association, and Chu Chi-chen, deputy director of the American and Oceanian Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

AMBASSADOR TO VENEZUELA CHENG WEI-CHIH PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW230812Y Peking NCNA in English 0728 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Caracas, 22 May (HSINHUA)--Cheng Wei-chih, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Venezuela, presented his credentials to Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez here today. Present on the occasion were Venezuela's acting Foreign Minister Jorge Gomez Mantellini and the ministry's Protocol Director Jesus Maria Ponce.

After presenting his credentials, the Chinese Ambassador laid a wreath at the National Pantheon of Venezuela.

The new ambassador arrived here on May 6 and called on the Venezuelan acting foreign minister on the tenth.

CHI PENG-FEI MEETS MEXICAN SECRETARY OF TOURISM

OW201320Y Peking NCNA in English 1311 GMT 20 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 May (HSINHUA)--Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this afternoon met Guillermo Rosell, secretary of tourism of the Government of Mexico, Mrs. Rosell and their party. He had a cordial and friendly talk with them. Mexican Ambassador Omar Martinez Legorreta was present. Present were Yang Kung-su, a leading member of the Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau, and Shen Chih-wei, deputy director of the American and Oceanian Affairs Department in the Foreign Ministry.

The Mexican secretary and his party arrived here on May 17.

OFFICIALS MEET MEXICAN CULTURAL OFFICIAL

Yu Chan Banquet

OW201704Y Peking NCNA in English 1646 GMT 20 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 May (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Yu Chan met and feted Luis de la Hidalga, chief director for Cultural and Publications Affairs of the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and his party here this evening.

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The Mexican Ambassador to China Omar Martinez Legorreta and his wife attended the banquet.

The Mexican guests arrived here yesterday as guests of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

Huang Chen Meeting

OW231618Y Peking NCNA in English 1559 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 May (HSINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Culture Huang Chen met with Luis de la Hidalga, chief director for Cultural and Publications Affairs of the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and his party this afternoon. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. Mexican Ambassador to China Omar Martinez Legorreta was present on the occasion.

The Mexican guests will shortly leave Peking to visit other parts of China before going home.

HONDURAS EXPROPRIATES LAND ANNEXED BY U.S. COMPANY

OW181752Y Peking NCNA in English 1603 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 May (HSINHUA)--The Honduras National Agrarian Institute (INA) has expropriated 2,500 hectares of land annexed by the U.S. Standard Fruit Company, according to a Tegucigalpa report quoting INFORPRESS CENTROAMERICANA. The land is located in the Olanchito region, of Yoro Province, on the Atlantic coast. One hundred peasant families have since been settled there, announced Jose Angel Vasquez, director of INA's Atlantic coastal region.

Since the beginning of the 20th century, the Standard Fruit and the United Brand--two U.S.-owned banana transnationals--had seized large tracts of land in Honduras, the well-known "Banana Republic" of Central America. For a long time in the past, the Honduran people had persisted in struggles against the plunder by the U.S. banana transnational companies. Peasants of Honduras had repeatedly waged large-scale struggles to seize land.

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER CHANG WEN-CHIN MEETS CANADIAN GROUP

OW171814Y Peking NCNA in English 1605 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 May (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Wen-chin met and had a cordial, friendly conversation yesterday with a delegation of the Montreal Canada-China Society led by Paul Brennan.

The delegation has come to China for a friendship visit as guests of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. They arrived here on May 12 after touring to southern and northeastern China, and attended a dinner given in their honour by vice-president of the host association Ting Hsueh-sung on the evening of May 14.

ACADEMY HOLDS REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING FORUMS

OW240105Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0127 GMT 21 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 May--The Chinese Academy of Social Sciences recently held economic planning forums for six of China's major regions--east, north, northwest, central south, northeast and southwest. With exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" as the principal theme, those attending the forums exchanged views on the current domestic economic situation and discussed the 3-year and 8-year economic development plans.

Hsu Ti-hsin, Sun Yeh-fang and Kuang Jih-an [6782 2480 1344] of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Economic Research Institute presided over the forums. The forums were attended by responsible persons and economists of propaganda and economic affairs departments, institutions of higher learning and various research institutes.

The comrades attending the forums agreed development of economic research was urgently needed to meet the demand for rapidly developing the socialist economy and was an indispensable measure for carrying out the general task in the new period. They angrily condemned and criticized the "gang of four" for hampering progress in economic research and distorting and tampering with the Marxist political economy. They unanimously pointed out: To speed up economic development, the present primary task is to thoroughly criticize the "gang of four's" fallacies--fallacies that stem from their distortion and adulteration of Marxist political economy--one by one until completely discredited and their pernicious influence eliminated.

During the forums the comrades discussed their own economic plans. In this connection, they said: Economic research should be conducted to defend and advance Marxist political economy and socialist economic construction in China. Development of national economic plans should go hand in hand with implementation of economic research projects. Economic theoreticians and workers in economic affairs sectors of various localities must be actively organized to systematically conduct specific economic research. They must make public all results of such research in order to contribute to the realization of the four modernizations. Following their discussions, the forums initially came up with nearly 500 economic research projects as well as preliminary plans for accomplishing most of them.

Other topics discussed at the forums included the problems of economic affairs departments. It was pointed out at the forums: The Marxist political economy should be developed in coordination with specific economic affairs departments. Specific ways must be found to resolve particular contradictions in the departments. Representatives attending the forums also made proposals concerning classification of economic research, modernization of economic analysis and economic management, forestry and state farms economics, oceanographic economics, maritime shipping and energy problems related to the specific needs of various provinces. Proposals for writing and compiling the history of economics in China and Chinese economic concepts were also discussed.

In addition, comrades attending the forums proposed to establish central and local-level economic research systems and to quickly reinstate existing economic-oriented scientific research institutes and establish new ones. They also suggested contingents of economic researchers be built up and strengthened, existing economic researchers be effectively and successfully urged to return to their original profession and that new forces in this field be trained more quickly.

They stressed: It is necessary to resolutely implement the principle of letting a hundred schools of thought contend, as consistently promoted by Chairman Mao, strictly distinguish between the two different contradictions and continue to solve the problems of economic researchers who are still troubled by lingering fears about their past activities. Only in this way can social science undertakings in our country develop forcefully.

PEOPLE'S DAILY CONNECTS 'GANG OF FOUR' WITH LIN PIAO

OW220437: Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0733 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 18 May article by Shen Tao-sheng: "The 'Gang of Four' and Lin Piao"]

[Text] Peking, 18 May--Relations between the "gang of four" and Lin Piao have been a riddle to revolutionary people. Were they antagonists or one family? What types of contradictions existed between them? How did the "gang of four" suddenly become anti-Lin heroes? Today, the 10th and 11th and most influential two-line struggles in the history of our party have ended and Lin Piao and the "gang of four" have been brought before the bar of justice of history. It is time for us to solve the riddle. The solution will help us understand the law of class struggle during the period of socialism, enhance our ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism, hold still higher the great banner of Mao Tsetung Thought under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, and build China into a modern and powerful socialist country.

They Were Jackals of the Same Lair

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was a great political revolution. As in other great political movements of the past, various classes and types of people took advantage of opportunity to rise up, shout and struggle for different objectives. Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were vicious monsters who emerged from beneath the currents of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. They hoisted the banner of revolution to sabotage the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in an attempt to turn that great political revolution into steps for climbing to the positions of "state chairman," "party chairman" and "empress." They represented a counterrevolutionary adverse current that emerged during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

When the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was ascendant, Lin Piao summed up his counterrevolutionary experience and uttered some "famous" words: "Rely on both pen and gun to seize political power." On the one hand, he firmly grasped the gun and collaborated with several of his sworn followers in an attempt to command the party with the gun. On the other hand, he paid great attention to the pen and recruited Chen Po-ta, Wang Li, Kuan Feng and Chi Pen-yu to concoct various counterrevolutionary articles to shape public opinion. Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan and their ilk all rose to higher positions through literature and art. Some also functioned as a good brain trust and went to work as a group for Lin Piao. Possessing both writers and fighters, Lin Piao organized a sinister headquarters and viciously began seizing political power from the hands of the proletariat.

The towering crimes committed by the Lin Piao antiparty clique during the Great Cultural Revolution are too numerous to be listed in one book. Crimes committed by the "gang of four" in collusion with Lin Piao are even more numerous. The following are their major crimes:

They concocted the theory that "literature and art are under the dictatorship of a sinister line." In February 1966 in Lin Piao's name, Chiang Ching planned a "discussion meeting on literary and art work in troop units." Before the meeting the sycophant Lin Piao praised Chiang Ching as "strong politically and also expert in art." During the meeting Chiang Ching, who was "entrusted" by Lin Piao, then "entrusted" Chang Chun-chiao, who had no military position, to speak at the meeting. Such "entrustments" showed their close relationship. At that discussion meeting, they dished up the notorious theory that "literature and art were under the dictatorship of a sinister line." When Chen Po-ta, a commander in the Lin Piao antiparty clique and an expert in opposing communism, received the minutes of the meeting, he did not consider it to have been good enough and made two comments on it.

His first comment was: The idea that literature and art were under the dictatorship of a sinister line during that 17-year period is very important. However, this sinister line is referred to without mentioning its beginning and end, and it is necessary to be clear on its origin. This sinister line was a continuation and development of that sinister line on literature and art in the 1930's.

The second comment was: It is necessary to speak of the achievements in the drama revolution under the leadership of Chiang Ching, because they were genuine proletarian achievements. Thus, one can be clear on what to destroy and what to construct.

Chiang Ching was overjoyed by these comments. She ordered the "old scholar" to revise the theory personally. This pack of careerists and conspirators racked their brains and colluded with each other to concoct the theory that "literature and art were under the dictatorship of a sinister line." Their insidious motive was to open a breach in literature and art and "thoroughly improve" the dictatorship of the proletariat so they could realize their wolfish ambition to "change the dynasty." Indeed, starting from this theory, like the turbulent muddy waves pouring out of a rupture in the dikes of the Yellow River, they successively concocted theories purporting that "education was under the dictatorship of a sinister line" and "public security was under the dictatorship of a sinister line." They dished out the statement that journalism, publishing work, science and technology, physical culture and so forth were all "under the dictatorship of a sinister line." Bright socialist China was at once painted in somber hues by these devils.

They dished out the sensational "coup d'etat formula" [cheng pien ching 2398 6239 4842]. On 18 May 1966 Lin Piao, who had not read books or newspapers or attended meetings for a long time, suddenly talked a great deal at a meeting about the "coup d'etat formula" being passed off as the theory of class struggle. He talked about coups from ancient times to the present and in both China and foreign countries and dished out information on dozens of coups at a stretch. This information had been diligently collected and included in articles written by Chang Chun-chiao and his ilk. After Lin Piao's death, a follower of the "gang of four" in Shanghai asked Chang Chun-chiao whether or not the "coup d'etat formula" could be criticized. Chang Chun-chiao said: "As for this formula of Lin Piao's, we cannot blame the few comrades who helped him work on it. Those few comrades are still good." The follower immediately understood what he meant, for it was none other than Chang Chun-chiao who helped work on the "coup d'etat formula." They [Chang Chun-chiao and his followers] ranted about "coups d'etat becoming a worldwide trend" and spread the rumor that "a counterrevolutionary coup d'etat is likely to occur" in order to confuse the public, distract people's attention and cover up their own counterrevolutionary ambitions.

Chairman Mao was already suspicious of such talk. He pointed out: "Nobody in the past dwelled on this question the way he [Chang Chun-chiao] does. I always feel uneasy about his way of formulating this question." The development of the situation has proved that those who attempted to launch a counterrevolutionary coup d'etat were none other than they themselves [Chang Chun-chiao and his followers]. In August 1970 Lin Piao launched a surprise attack at the second plenum of the Ninth CCP Central Committee. In September 1971 the Lin Piao clique vainly attempted to murder Chairman Mao. In October 1976, not long after Chairman Mao died, the followers of the "gang of four" in Shanghai attempted to stage a counterrevolutionary armed rebellion. All of these acts showed they had "learned from the experience" of documented coups in the past and used this information for their own counterrevolutionary actions.

They cooked up a "30-word formula" for "creative study and application." In his "Foreword to the Second Edition" [of "Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung"] published on 16 December 1966, Lin Piao assembled his ideas and concocted a pragmatic "30-word formula," that is, "in studying the works of Chairman Mao, one should have specific problems in mind, study and apply his works in a creative way, combine study with application, first study what must be urgently applied so as to get quick results, and strive hard to apply what one is studying." This notorious "30-word formula" undermined the party's study style fostered by Chairman Mao, debased and mutilated the comprehensive system of Mao Tsetung Thought, greatly diminished its great splendor, and played the role of projecting Lin Piao as Chairman Mao's "close comrade-in-arms."

Investigation has now revealed the "Foreword to the Second Edition" and its "30-word formula" was cooked up by Chang Chun-chiao alone. Lin Piao did not make any "contributions," not even a single element of punctuation. To counter the masses' criticism of the "30-word formula," Chang Chun-chiao said at a discussion meeting of worker-peasant-soldier college students held in Shanghai on the afternoon of 27 December 1971: "Why do you want to criticize the '30-word formula'? I wrote the 'Foreword' for Lin Piao who merely signed his name to it." Originally intending only to restrain the mass movement to criticize Lin Piao, Chang Chun-chiao unintentionally exposed his long collusion with Lin Piao.

They "vigorously fostered" "absolute authority." Lin Piao hypocritically said in a letter dated 16 June 1967 that it was necessary to "give prominence to the great role of Chairman Mao and foster his absolute prestige inside and outside the party and country. Later on, in a talk on 9 August he prated about "the absolute authority of Mao Tsetung Thought." The "gang of four," a gang of "Marxist theorists," parroted Lin Piao. After being revised and signed for distribution by Chang Chun-chiao, Bulletin No 9, issued by the group on revising the party constitution under the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee and dated 4 December 1967, said: "All people fervently hope that the new program of the party and the party constitution will foster Chairman Mao's absolute authority in a big way and further elevate the lofty prestige of XXX [fu chu hsi or vice chairman] Lin Piao. Many veteran workers said: With XXX Lin as Chairman Mao's successor, we, the older generation of people, are at ease." Stress in this passage by Chang Chun-chiao is obviously laid on the latter part, that is, to "vigorously foster" Lin Piao's "lofty prestige."

Having been through the vicious intention of this gang of political swindlers, Chairman Mao explicitly pointed out on 17 December 1967: "The formulation of absolute authority is not sound, for there is no such thing as absolute authority. Authority is a relative thing. An absolute truth, which is the sum of numerous relative truths, exists only among relative truths so an absolute thing exists only among relative things." "The formulation of vigorously fostering authority and prestige is also not sound, for they can only be automatically fostered in the practice of struggle and cannot be fostered artificially by people. Prestige fostered in such a manner is bound to collapse." Lin Piao's "high prestige vigorously fostered" by the "gang of four" collapsed quickly.

They preached the so-called "three great assistants." In fervently extolling Lin Piao, his sworn followers in the army seized every opportunity to preach the theory of "the three great assistants." It asserted that among "the three great assistants" to the teacher of revolution--Engels, Stalin and Lin Piao--"Lin Piao is the best assistant," and "the most brilliant assistant." Not to be outdone, the "gang of four" joined the brazen chorus to praise Lin Piao. Bulletin No 25, issued on 23 December 1967 by the group on revising the party constitution under the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, said: "It is urged that XXX Lin's noble prestige be further elevated in the party program. Some comrades compare XXX Lin's defense of Mao Tsetung Thought to Engels' defense of Marxism and Stalin's defense of Leninism in those years. XXX Lin's great services are indelible." Their energetic efforts to preach the theory on "the three great assistants" were aimed at using Lin Piao to usurp Chairman Mao's power.

They ruthlessly attacked veteran cadres. During the initial stage of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Lin Piao repeatedly babbled that this movement "is one to repudiate cadres." At a meeting of secretaries of the major areas held on 23 January 1967, Lin Piao frankly urged: "In dealing with veteran cadres, we must burn some of them: Some must be burned lightly; bad ones must be scorched." In April 1967 Chang Chun-chiao followed suit by saying: "The primary task of the Great Cultural Revolution is to repudiate veteran cadres and solve the problem of veteran cadres. Nobody can escape this task." Advocating such reactionary thinking as "down with everything" and "establishing a new dynasty," the "gang of four" directed the spearhead of the movement against the vast numbers of revolutionary veteran cadres, thus gravely undermining Chairman Mao's cadre policy. At a meeting in Shanghai in September 1967 Chang Chun-chiao said gleefully: "Present at the meeting today are all leaders of the rebels--none of them are members of the former municipal party committee or former people's congress. It looks as if we are going to establish a new dynasty. It is really necessary to establish a new dynasty." These remarks reveal that the "gang of four's" wolfish ambition to ruthlessly attack veteran revolutionary cadres and take their place was crystal-clear.

They initiated an all-out civil war. The "gang of four" and the Lin Piao antiparty clique distorted the nature of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and fomented all-out civil war and national disorder. In early 1967 renegade Chiang Ching said to a sworn follower of Lin Piao: "During this turmoil, you catch an enemy for me and, if you have an enemy, I'll catch him for you." Thus, they regarded the Great Cultural Revolution as a movement to "catch enemies." Shortly afterward, Chiang Ching dished out the reactionary slogan "attack with reason and defend with force," triggering all-out civil war throughout the country fought with verbal and fist fights, knives and guns, and in which class alignments became confused.

However, Lin Piao complained the turmoil was "not great enough." To usurp power during this turmoil, Lin Piao made a speech on 9 August 1967 in which he matter-of-factly classified "turmoils" into four categories: "Struggle of good people against bad people is justified"; "struggle between bad people" "counteracts one toxin with another"; "struggle of bad people against good people" "tempers the good people," who will "suffer a little" but "gain a lot"; and "struggle between good people" enables both "to learn a lesson." With statements like this, he instigated even greater turmoil throughout the country and seriously undermined Chairman Mao's great strategic plans.

Chairman Mao once said: Two errors were committed during the Cultural Revolution--one was in overthrowing everything, and the other was in unleashing an all-out civil war. It was precisely Lin Piao and the "gang of four" who whipped up the evil wind of "overthrowing everything" and "unleashing an all-out civil war."

They instigated struggle against the army and created chaos within it. On 10 January 1967 Kuan Feng and Wang Li proposed the reactionary slogan "completely expose the handful of powerholders in the military who take the capitalist road" in a document they submitted to Chiang Ching. Unable to decide herself, Chiang Ching secretly turned the document over to Lin Piao for "instructions." Flattered, he took up the brush and wrote: "Fully agree." Thus, the fire to overthrow veteran cadres spread to the military.

At a meeting of corps-level cadres on 20 March, Lin Piao again demagogically stated: "The revisionist line 'armed with guns' is more dangerous than the revisionist line not armed with guns. Under his instigation some 'brave elements' who went wild sprang out everywhere to uproot the revisionist line 'with guns' and to drag out 'the handful in the military.' They spread chaos from their local areas to the military and wildly attempted to ruin our great wall.

They also colluded on the slogan that the Chinese PLA was "created by Chairman Mao and directly commanded by XXX Lin" in an attempt to usurp Chairman Mao's authority over the army. These counterrevolutionary activities clearly show that, like jackals from the same lair, the counterrevolutionary pen and gun had stepped up their collusion to pursue an evil cause.

A photograph revealed Lin Piao's hideous features. In his speeches Lin Piao repeatedly stated: "I'm not good at anything except following Chairman Mao's instructions." The "gang of four" also praised Lin Piao for "having studied [Chairman Mao's works] most excellently." After the second plenum of the Ninth CCP National Congress, Lin Piao's scheme to oppose Chairman Mao began to unravel. However, Chiang Ching, who claimed that she had always opposed Lin Piao, kept extolling him and dutifully photographed Lin Piao "devotedly" studying Chairman's works. The picture was published in the combined No 7 and No 8 issue of the PEOPLE'S PICTORIAL in 1971.

At a PLA company discussion meeting on 14 October 1971, Chang Chun-chiao confessed: "Prior to publication of the combined issue of PEOPLE'S PICTORIAL Chiang Ching took a picture of Lin Piao and had it printed in the magazine out of good will. Chiang Ching had solicited by opinion. I saw the picture and agreed to publish it. All of us are people of good will! At that time the premier had a very good photograph of himself studying Chairman Mao's works. Lin Piao had several of himself but none showing him studying Chairman Mao's works. I thought since Lin Piao was then vice supreme commander and studied Chairman Mao's works diligently, people would ask questions if there were no such picture of him. Therefore, Chiang Ching was requested to photograph him.

The more one tries to cover up, the more one is exposed. Even if Chang Chun-chiao said "good will" 1,000 times, it would only prove they were all badgers from the same hole. Their intention in taking Lin Piao's picture was quite clear. They wanted to belittle the people's good premier and "energetically give prominence" to Lin Piao who never read books and who vigorously opposed Chairman Mao. This was why Chiang Ching was "extremely enthusiastic" about photographing Lin Piao.

This can be described as Lin Piao's "last picture" and "proof" of the "gang of four's" collaboration with the Lin Piao antiparty clique. After the downfall of Lin Piao, this picture caused trouble for the "gang of four". It was as if Chiang Ching had "swallowed a fly" (Chang Chun-chiao's words) and could not spit it out to deny it.

Chang Chun-chiao did his best to defend Lin Piao. On 13 September 1971, Lin Piao tried to escape hurriedly and died in an explosion. People were very angry about Lin Piao's crimes. However, in mid-October in Shanghai Chang Chun-chiao held a discussion meeting attended by representatives of three branches of the PLA and a series of other meetings to defend Lin Piao's crimes. Chang Chun-chiao peddled the fallacy that Lin Piao was "not a representative of an erroneous line," "supported Chairman Mao's line," "made relatively few mistakes and did some good things" and so forth. Chang Chun-chiao's eager and frank defense of Lin Piao's crimes was in fact a defense of his own criminal activities. Nevertheless, the stronger his defense, the clearer it became that the gang and Lin Piao were birds of a feather flocking together.

Numerous facts have proved the gang and Lin Piao were badgers from the same hole. "Things of a kind come together; people of a mind fall into the same group." Revolutionary comrades always come together for a common revolutionary goal; while for a common counter-revolutionary goal, counterrevolutionary careerists also flock together.

In the past the Lin Piao clique and the "gang of four" had been relative strangers. There was no "written agreement" between them and they never issued any "joint statement." However, their common class nature and historical background, their common counterrevolutionary ambitions and their common, fond dream to restore capitalism predestined them to flock closely together in a given political climate.

The state of the massive Great Cultural Revolution gave these counterrevolutionary clowns an opportunity to jump on the same bandwagon. They had the same class origin and same "general objective." No wonder they thought alike and shared the same fate.

Learning From and Surpassing Lin Piao

The activities of the "gang of four" and the Lin Piao antiparty clique were essentially the same, but their methods differed. The "gang of four" were more wicked and crafty than the Lin Piao antiparty clique. They did a better job of camouflage and were more adept at using "theory." As a result it was not easy to expose them.

To usurp state and party supreme leadership, Lin Piao dished up a counterrevolutionary political program "demanding to establish the position of chairman of the state." The "gang of four" played a different trick. Their counterrevolutionary political program equated veteran cadres with "democrats" and "democrats" with "capitalist roaders," and they used this "formula" to pave the way for their attempt to usurp supreme leadership.

The counterrevolutionary political program of the "gang of four" began to take shape as early as in the Lin Piao period. When they and the Lin Piao clique collaborated in attacking veteran cadres, Lin Piao fabricated a long list of crimes by veteran cadres. One crime was that veteran cadres were "democrats." Lin Piao once cursed several marshals [lao shuai 5071 1596]. He said viciously: "Those comrades who committed mistakes were quite revolutionary during the democratic revolution period. However, when we entered the socialist period, those comrades became passive and even took an opposing stand." The "gang of four" further elaborated the "democrats" label and used it as a magic weapon to topple others. They made a big issue of the question of "democrats." No revolutionary veteran cadre could escape the misfortune of going from "democrat" to "capitalist roader."

The difference between the counterrevolutionary political program of the "gang of four" and that of the Lin Piao clique was due to differences in their political positions. Lin Piao still had some "political capital," had already usurped the high position of "vice supreme commander" and seemed certain to be the "successor." Therefore, his eagerness to usurp power could be detected in his words and actions. The "gang of four" on the other hand, were gamblers without capital. They had to remove various obstacles before they could usurp supreme leadership. In addition, the "gang of four" were craftier than Lin Piao. Lin Piao's political program clearly revealed his wild ambition, but the "gang of four" were circuitous and they hid their naked and wild political ambitions in a heavy fog of theory. Consequently, they went undetected by many people. The crafty and deceptive nature of the "gang of four" typifies the characteristics of these sham Marxist swindlers.

The "Outline of Project '571'" of the Lin Piao antiparty clique was a hodgepodge of ultraright lines. It directly pointed the spearhead at Chairman Mao and went to the extreme in vilifying and cursing him. It slandered the socialist system as "social-fascism." It must be completely overthrown so "genuine socialism" could be built. It represented the voices of a handful of landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries and bad elements, and called for "real liberation" for these reactionaries. It painted socialism utterly black, totally without merit. Externally it capitulated to Soviet social imperialism, tried to conduct "secret talks" with the Soviets and sought protection under the Soviet "nuclear umbrella." Its ultimate goal was to usurp supreme party and state power, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

The "gang of four's" line was a malignant development of Lin Piao's line. They tampered with Chairman Mao's instructions and sabotaged his strategic plan. They completely negated the socialist cause led by Chairman Mao and described it wholly as "dictatorship of the sinister line." They opposed our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries and wouldn't be happy with anything less than their destruction. They opposed and created confusion in the army and ferreted out "capitalist roaders in the army," vainly attempting to destroy our great wall. They called enemies comrades and crowned a handful of newborn counterrevolutionaries, hoodlums and smash-and-grabbers with the laurels of "advanced elements" who rode roughshod on the backs of the people. They wildly disrupted socialist culture and economy. The conclusion is: "Nothing could be more rightist than their line."

In pushing their counterrevolutionary revisionist ultraright line, both Lin Piao and the "gang of four" used the tactics of waving red flags to oppose the red flag, waving Chairman Mao's banner to attack Chairman Mao's forces, and played the trick of fake left and real right.

Lin Piao and his cohorts often reminded each other they must not step ahead of Chairman Mao when walking with him, must not forget to carry a copy of "Quotations," and must never open their mouths "without referring to the chairman," chanting the high-sounding phrases of "holding high" and "closely following." They seemed more revolutionary than anyone else. They knew how to practice formalism, would "ask for instructions in the morning and make reports in the evening," performed a so-called "loyalty dance," erected so-called "loyalty towers," and so on and so forth. Once they revealed their hideous features, particularly their plan for an armed coup d'etat to assassinate Chairman Mao, their character as doubledealers who "said nine things to your face but stabbed you in the back" was seen all the more clearly.

The "gang of four's" conspiratorial tricks were even more skillful and more blinding. They were extremely good at taking over a revolutionary slogan and filling in their own counterrevolutionary stuff, overtly "supporting wholeheartedly" every strategic plan of Chairman Mao's, but covertly trying their utmost to go their own way. Chairman Mao called for criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, but the "gang of four" never criticized Lin Piao, only pretended to criticize Confucius, and criticized the "Duke of Chou." Chairman Mao called for studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, but the "gang of four" vigorously opposed "empiricism," created confusion on the question of bourgeois rights and undermined the dictatorship of the proletariat. They even grasped Chairman Mao's comments on the novel "Water Margin" and made a big to-do about it. They made no mention of the "capitulationists," but nonsensically talked about Sung Chiang making a figurehead of Chao Kai. The "gang of four" disguised themselves as revolutionaries, terribly "left" but thoroughly right.

Any conspiratorial clique bent on usurping party and state power has to assemble a group of trusted followers as a force to rely on. In Lin Piao's program for a counterrevolutionary coup d'etat, the "Outline of Project '571,'" it was clearly stated: The "combined fleets" composed of a handful of sworn followers, accomplices and hatchetmen of Lin Piao hiding in our armed forces were the "basic force" of this antiparty clique. The "gang of four," however, extended their antiparty feelers into every corner of society, recruited a bunch of renegades, enemy agents, careerists selling themselves to the gang, newborn bourgeois elements who wanted to grab some benefits and active counterrevolutionaries engaged in beating, smashing and looting, and formed a bourgeois factional setup. Their backbone elements included, for example, Ma Tien-shui, a "veteran cadre" who sold his own soul and a capitalist roader who usurped a leading position; Weng Sen-ho and Chen A-ta, hoodlums and upstarts; and a bunch of shameless writers and reactionary intellectuals who specialized in concocting counterrevolutionary theories. Although few, they were quite capable. Quite a number of them usurped leadership in an area or department. Revolution and production were badly damaged wherever their hands reached. In this respect the "gang of four" not only learned from Lin Piao but outdid him.

Of course, both Lin Piao and the "gang of four," no matter how they bluffed and tried to build up a following, could only take the "dregs, remnants and refuse discarded by other classes as a class they could absolutely rely on."

This predestined this handful of reactionaries who moved against the tide of history to inevitable and total destruction.

Such Anti-Lin "Heroes"

The Lin Piao antiparty clique collapsed. However, the "gang of four," who had followed in Lin Piao's steps as if they were his shadow, all of a sudden became "heroes" opposing and criticizing Lin Piao. This was another mask of the "gang of four." We must rip it off.

In the early period of the Great Cultural Revolution the "gang of four," not yet firmly established, were like fungi growing on rotten wood and had to rely on the "big tree" of Lin Piao for support. At the same time Lin Piao wanted to recruit followers in order to look more powerful. During that period their relations were highly harmonious, but as the situation of class struggle developed, their relative positions and powers changed correspondingly, and contradictions began to grow between them. The "gang of four" began to disagree with Lin Piao as the situation of the struggle developed, not because there was any "struggle between the two lines" between the gang and Lin Piao, but because the "gang of four" were cunning, good at changing their colors and accustomed to trimming their sails to the wind. In a series of incidents, they sensed Chairman Mao was repeatedly correcting Lin Piao's mistakes. Especially after the second plenum of the Ninth CCP Central Committee, Chairman Mao saw through Lin Piao and took a series of measures to guard against his usurpation of party and state power. Of course, the "gang of four" took mental note of all this. Because they had had close relations with Lin Piao in the past, it was necessary for them to assume a slight anti-Lin posture to show they kept a certain "distance" from the Lin Piao antiparty clique. If by any chance Lin Piao should collapse, they could slip away and at the same time grab some political capital and, by deception, gain the trust of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. This was the opportunist feature of the "gang of four" and the nature of the so-called "contradictions" between them and the Lin Piao antiparty clique.

This being the case, what magic tricks did the "gang of four" play to appear to be real "representatives" of the correct line and "heroes" opposing Lin Piao, and for a time to fool so many people?

First, they used bragging. There were some contradictions between them and Lin Piao. As a bunch of experts in bragging and lying, after Lin Piao's downfall they used every occasion and all kinds of mass media to boast and to distort the nature of their contradictions. The important thing was Lin Piao and his cohorts were unable to refute them face to face. Chiang Ching repeatedly declared: "I opposed Lin Piao," "Lin Piao hated me most" and "persecuted me more than anyone else." "Tsengtzu's mother abandons her loom," [meaning a repeated rumor is liable to be taken as truth] People cannot help believing lies to be truths if they are repeated again and again. Chang Chun-chiao made no sound and revealed no emotion, but as far as his power could reach, he documented and filed every sentence uttered by Lin Piao and his cohorts against the "gang of four" to show people they were opposed to him. This proved even more effective than openly promoting themselves everywhere. At the same time, the gang tightly covered up the truth of how they shamelessly lauded and sold themselves to the Lin Piao clique. By contrast, their anti-Lin "heroic" images became all the more outstanding and towering.

Second, they used fabrications. If useful, they created events that never happened. The "gang of four" described how they heroically opposed Lin Piao at the second plenum of the Ninth CCP Central Committee. That was a fabrication. What really happened was: At the second plenum of the Ninth CCP Central Committee, after Lin Piao made his antiparty speech to stir up trouble, Wang Hung-wen and his followers from Shanghai immediately praised it, saying that "XXX Lin's speech is very important and serves as a warning to us: Refusing to recognize the genius [Mao] means refusing to recognize Chairman Mao's correct leadership." He sent a follower, a writer, to compare notes with Lin Piao's trusted followers in order to "gain a real understanding." At the same time he instructed that follower to draft a speech entitled "Our Attitude," to be delivered by the small Shanghai group at a meeting of the east China group. The draft speech and Lin Piao's antiparty speech echoed each other, both talking about geniuses and expressing "extremely great indignation" because "even today, there still are people vainly attempting to damage Chairman Mao's prestige, shake Chairman Mao's leading position in the entire party, country and army and belittle great Mao Tsetung Thought." The speech also expressed "warm support" for Lin Piao and determination to defend him "with their lives" and "at any cost, even if it means grinding their bones to powder and making mincemeat of their flesh." It was only because Chairman Mao saw through everything in good time that they hastily tucked their tails between their legs, suddenly changed their tone and put on another face.

Third, they used fear. This was also a customary tactic of the gang. After Lin Piao blew himself up, many comrades sharply pointed out the need for criticizing the ultra-"left" manifestation of Lin Piao's revisionist line. This, however, would lead to criticism of the "gang of four." So the gang waved the banner of criticizing Lin Piao on the one hand, and set the limits and tone of criticism on the other. Chang Chun-chiao said: "The theory of the omnipotence of man's spirit cannot be criticized, because the theory is correct under certain circumstances and at certain times." "That thing of his (meaning the fallacy that 'politics can push professional work aside') is not to be criticized." Yao Wen-yuan also told his trusted followers: "Don't use such terms as voluntarism, which cannot be properly applied to Lin Piao." To sum up, the three "notes," namely, "cannot be criticized," "is not to be criticized" and "don't use," meant that all the manifestations of the fake left and real right nature of Lin Piao's revisionist line were not to be touched. On the one hand, they continued to peddle a great deal of Lin Piao's fake left things as treasures. On the other hand, they seized upon some of Lin Piao's ultraright beliefs and made a big fuss about them, and appeared as "radicals" and "leftists" to win cheap popularity. They bludgeoned people who mentioned opposing the "left," accusing them of "reversing the verdict of the Great Cultural Revolution," "restoration and retrogression" and pushing the so-called "Lin Piao line without Lin Piao." How serious such crimes were! They scared away others and regarded themselves as the only revolutionaries and the only leftists. Who were "heroes opposing and criticizing Lin Piao" except themselves!

A corpse cannot be buried for long under snow. Since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, the "gang of four" had covered up the truth about Lin Piao and created many strange myths. Lin Piao's self-destruction revealed the truth about him. The "gang of four" then covered up the truth about themselves and disguised themselves as "heroes" opposing Lin Piao and "leftists" who always adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua shattered with one blow the "gang of four" and thoroughly smashed their "leftist" myths. As soon as the sun comes out, rotten bones buried underground are thoroughly exposed. From now on, people not only will further recognize the truth about the "gang of four," but will also gain a deeper understanding of Lin Piao and find answers to questions they have had for a long time.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS SECOND SESSION 23-24 MAY

OW241500Y Peking NCNA in English 1449 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 May (HSINHUA)--The Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress held its second session from May 23 to 24th.

Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Yeh Chien-ying presided.

Vice-Chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee Soong Ching Ling, Ulanfu, Wu Te, Wei Kuo-ching, Teng Ying-chao, Saifudin, Liao Cheng-chih, Chi Peng-fei, Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Teh-heng, and Hu Chueh-wen attended the session.

Vice-Premiers of the State Council Chi Teng-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Keng Piao, Chen Yung-kuei, Wang Chen and Chen Mu-hua, President of the Supreme People's Court Chiang Hua and Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate Huang Huo-ching were present as observers.

Leading members of the various departments under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, of the various ministries and commissions of the State Council and various general departments of the Chinese People's Liberation Army were also present as observers.

Vice-Premier Keng Piao made a report on Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He gave an account of the enthusiastic welcome and reception for Chairman Hua from President Kim Il-song, the Korean Workers Party, government and people. He told of the Korean people's brilliant achievements in socialist construction. Vice-Premier Keng pointed out: Chairman Hua's visit came after the Communist Party of China smashed the counter-revolutionary cabal of the "gang of four". It was also at a time when an excellent situation of stability and unity has appeared across the country with initial successes won by the Chinese people under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in grasping the key link to run the country well. The visit achieved all the hoped-for results, and was a complete success. It holds major significance, carrying forward as it does the traditions and forging ahead into the future, for the development of relations between the two parties and countries of China and Korea. It is a new spur to strengthening the militant unity of the two peoples in international struggles. Vice-Premier Keng said that Chairman Hua brought back with him the Korean people's valuable experience in revolution and construction. This experience is sure to be very useful for the Chinese people in fulfilling the general tasks for socialist revolution and construction in the new period.

Standing Committee members in the discussion called Vice-Premier Keng Piao's report very encouraging. In their speeches, they warmly hailed Chairman Hua's successful visit to Korea and the new development in the relations between the parties and countries of China and Korea. They expressed sincere thanks to President Kim Il-song, the Korean Workers Party, the Korean Government and people for a most impressive, grand welcome and an enthusiastically, friendly reception for Chairman Hua. They said: China and Korea are socialist neighbours bound in friendship by a common fate. The people of our two countries are close comrades-in-arms, brothers who have gone through thick and thin together, who share weal and woe alike. The relations between our two parties were founded jointly by Chairman Mao and Premier Chou and by President Kim Il-song and are based on the principles of proletarian internationalism. The friendship between our two peoples, which has been sealed in blood, is unbreakable.

Our wise leader Chairman Hua's visit to Korea, in line with the behests of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou, has further deepened the solid ties of affection between the two parties and two peoples of China and Korea and enhanced their militant friendship. It therefore conforms to the common aspirations of all the people of our country.

The meeting discussed the following documents which had been submitted for approval: "The State Council on Provisional Measures for Handling of Cadres Who Are Old, Weak, Ill or Disabled" and "The State Council on Provisional Measures for Workers' Retirement and Cessation of Service". It heard Kang Yung-ho, director of the State Bureau of Labour, explain the two documents and approved them in principle.

Kang Yung-ho pointed out that the government Administration Council issued in 1951 "Labour Insurance Regulations of the People's Republic of China". Then in 1958, the State Council issued "The State Council on Provisional Regulations for Handling the Retirement of Workers and Staff Members" and "The State Council on Provisional Regulations for Handling Cessation of Service by Workers and Staff Members (Draft)". The publication and carrying out of these rules and regulations enabled cadres and workers who were old, weak, ill or disabled to obtain the proper arrangements. This clearly demonstrated the concern of the party and the government for them and the superiority of our socialist system. The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has smashed the gang of four and taken the strategic policy decision to grasp the key link of class struggle to run the country well. An excellent situation of stability, unity and going all-out to build socialism has emerged. Now, there is not only the necessity but also the possibility of making all-round arrangements to care for old, weak, ill and disabled workers in accordance with the party's consistent policy.

Such arrangements, he said, are of great importance for maintaining fewer but better forces and simpler administration, for building efficient three-in-one leadership teams combining the old, the middle-aged and the young, for the renewal of the labour force, the realization of the general task for the new period, speeding the growth of the national economy and realizing the four modernizations. 20 years have elapsed since 1958 when the State Council promulgated the two provisional regulations on retirement and cessation of service by cadres and workers, and with the passage of time some articles have become incompatible with the present situation and should be revised or supplemented.

Kang Yung-ho said that once they are approved in principle, the two provisional regulations will be tried out in certain places and will become universal in China only after this experience has been gained.

The session passed a "Decision on the Choice of the Chief Procuratorate of the Provincial People's Procuratorate When the Provincial People's Congress Is in Recess". The decision says that in order to meet the needs of the work, when the provincial People's Congress is in recess, the provincial Revolutionary Committee can decide on the choice of the chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, and ask the provincial People's Congress to make the appointment retroactive at its next session.

The session decided to appoint Lo Ching-chang, Cheng Chi-chiao, Hsing I-min and Chang Chia-lo deputy secretaries-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and appoint Yu Ping and Chang Su deputy chief procurators of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

The session also passed a number of appointments and dismissals of ambassadors to foreign countries.

ANHWEI LEADER STRESSES PARTY LINE ON EDUCATION

HK231005Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 May 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee recently held a conference of secretaries of party committees of institutions of higher learning to study and implement the line of the 11th national party congress and the spirit of the Fifth NPC and the National Educational Work Conference and to solve problems in education work. The participants in the conference seriously studied the important speech delivered by Vice Chairman Teng at the National Education Work Conference. They are determined to use Vice Chairman Teng's speech as a weapon, to implement Chairman Mao's principle on education in an all-round and correct way, to fulfill the general task for the new period and to cultivate more talented people who are both Red and expert. Comrade Chao Shou-i, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke. He said:

Vice Chairman Teng's important speech at the National Educational Work Conference has very clearly explained Chairman Mao's Thought on education. He made a Marxist reply in theory and line to the major problems on the education front which must be urgently solved. Vice Chairman Teng adopted a clear stand, eliminated disorder and restored order. He profoundly exposed the essence of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line of being fake leftist and genuine rightist. He clarified the right and wrong in line which were reversed by the gang of four and charted an advance orientation for the education front to fulfill the general task for the new period.

Therefore, the comrades on the education front must repeatedly and seriously study the important speech of Vice Chairman Teng and use it as a sharp weapon. In connection with reality, they must solve problems in education work and continuously advance the revolution in education.

After the holding of the conference of secretaries of party committees of institutions of higher learning, various colleges and schools have held forums and discussion meetings to seriously study and understand the spirit of Vice Chairman Teng's important speech.

ANHWEI DAILY Article

HK231007Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 May 78 HK

[ANHWEI DAILY 22 May commentator's article: "Seriously Study and Resolutely Implement the Spirit of the National Educational Work Conference"]

[Excerpts] Various places throughout the province are now vigorously studying, publicizing and implementing the general task for the new period. Party committees at all levels must actively strengthen leadership over education work. In connection with the reality of this work, it is imperative to organize the masses of cadres and workers on the education front to conduct a large-scale study movement. It is necessary to seriously study the government work report delivered by Chairman Hua at the Fifth NPC, the important speeches delivered by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng at the National Science Conference and the important speech delivered by Vice Chairman Teng at the National Educational Work Conference. It is imperative to implement the spirit of that conference.

In order to do a good job of studying and implementing the spirit of the conference, to strive to promote the revolution in education well and to quickly cultivate more talented people to fulfill the general task for the new period, it is first necessary to get a good grasp of the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four.

It is imperative to deeply and thoroughly conduct the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four on the education front.

Although the gang of four have been thrown onto the rubbish heap of history, we must clearly realize that the gang's pernicious influence on the education front is both extensive and deep. We must definitely not underestimate or overlook this. Thoroughly eliminating the gang of four's pernicious influence is still a very arduous and important task. Only a handful of people on the education front are the gang of four's factional backbones, whose problems are serious in the 11th line struggle and who are unwilling to repent. They are not connected with the gang of four's conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power. However, so far they have still adhered to the gang's ideological system. They are reluctant to repent. They do not necessarily occupy high positions. However, they are ambitious. There are still some people who practice bourgeois factionalism.

Thus, while rectifying leadership groups we must resolutely dismiss these people. There are still many comrades who are poisoned by the gang of four's reactionary fallacies. Some are afraid as a result of the beatings of the gang. Thus, they are very frightened, wavering and indecisive in their actual work. The fear will not disappear if the pernicious influence is not thoroughly eliminated. Also, the series of principles and policies of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee can hardly be implemented. Thus, we must use the series of important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and Vice Chairman Teng's important speech at the National Educational Work Conference as ideological weapons. We must tightly grasp the reactionary "two assessments" which were concocted by the gang of four and which have profoundly influenced and threatened the education front. In connection with reality, it is necessary to seriously do a good job of conducting the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four.

GROUP LEADER DISCUSSES FARM MECHANIZATION IN CHEKIANG

OW231545Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 May 78 OW

[Talk by (Yang Ku-fang), deputy head of the provincial agricultural mechanization group: "Fight a Decisive Battle for 3 Years in Order To Achieve Agricultural Mechanization by 1980 and Work Hard To Fulfill the General Task for the New Period"--recorded]

[Summary] The general task for the new period put forward by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee calls for a speedier development of agriculture. We must act upon Chairman Hua's instructions and strive to achieve agricultural mechanization as early as possible and, at the same time, deepen the movement to learn from Tachai, popularize Tachai-type counties throughout the country and promote scientific farming.

"Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our province, like the rest of the country, has made marked progress in developing agricultural mechanization. By the end of 1977, our province had 7,000 tractors, over 107,000 hand-guided tractors, 9,000 sets of iron plows; its machine-cultivated acreage accounted for 43 percent of the total farmland; its drainage and irrigation facilities used a total of over 10 million horsepower; and more than 80 percent of the province's cultivated area was under electromechanical or natural-flow furrow irrigation." Threshing and processing of agricultural and sideline products were mechanized or semimechanized in most of the communes, production brigades and teams throughout the province.

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Due to the interference and sabotage of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and especially the gang of four, the development of our agrotechnical forces over the past decades failed to meet the needs for rapidly developing agriculture.

We have less than 3 years to realize basic agricultural mechanization in our province. This task has reached a decisive stage. We must make every effort to realize our goal. "We must strive to increase by 1980 the province's area cultivated by machines to 20 million mou, which is over 70 percent of the total arable land, and expand the area with effective drainage and irrigation facilities to 24 million mou, which is over 80 percent of the total arable land in the province." We must make vigorous efforts to build small hydroelectric power stations, utilize rural marsh gas and manufacture machines for use in forests and tea plantations.

The key to achieving basic agricultural mechanization in our province by 1980 lies in concentrating forces to criticize the gang of four and in strengthening party leadership.

FUKIEN LEADERS ATTEND OPENING OF MUSIC FESTIVAL

HK231013Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 22 May 78 HK

[Excerpts] In order to celebrate the 36th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," our province's first music festival--"the Spring of 1 May"--solemnly opened on 21 May in Foochow. Leading comrades of the Fukien provincial CCP and revolutionary committees Liao Chih-kao, Chiang Li-yin, Lin I-hsin, Chin Chao-tien and others attended the opening ceremony. Comrade (Wan Li-yun), director of the provincial Culture Bureau, spoke at the meeting.

Comrade (Wan Li-yun) said: The "Spring of 1 May" music festival is a victorious achievement scored by our province's literature and art front following the smashing of the gang of four. It will encourage the music, physical culture and dance workers of our province to adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and to strive to fulfill the general task for the new period.

Comrade (Wan Li-yun) angrily exposed and criticized the towering crimes of the gang of four in pushing fascist cultural dictatorship in a big way in our province. He said: Our province was a seriously affected disaster area which was persecuted by the gang of four, and our province's literature and art front was an even worse sector of this disaster area. It suffered great catastrophe and its strength was seriously hurt. It was the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua which smashed the gang of four at one blow. It saved the revolution, the party and revolutionary literature and art.

Through hard struggle over the past year or so, we have scored initial success in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across Fukien and in reestablishing order. The people and events connected with the gang of four in our province's literature and art system have basically been investigated, the factional network has been dealt deadly blows, the theory of the dictatorship of the sinister line in literature and art has been criticized, and literature and art organizations have gradually been revived and rectified. We have started to implement the party's policy on literature and art and to deal with the problems left behind in the handling of cadres and personnel. Literature and art creation and the theater are comparatively active and prosperous. A lively and prosperous situation of working hard to catch up has emerged in literature and art circles.

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COUNTY IN FUKIEN DEALS WITH CORRUPT RURAL CADRES

HK230900Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 21 May 78 HK

[Text] In deepening the "two blows" movement, the Yuchi County CCP Committee has handled with a clear stand and in a timely fashion the cases of (Yeh Ting-chou), party committee member of (Tanghuan) commune and vice chairman of the commune Revolutionary Committee, and (Hu Yu-kuei), secretary of the party branch of (Hsianghu) brigade in the same commune, in suppressing democracy and in dealing blows at and taking revenge on others. It has vigorously supported the commune members' struggle against evil persons and deeds and improper tendencies.

In the past few years, capitalist tendencies were serious in (Hsianghu) brigade in (Tanghuan) commune. The accounts of the brigade were in a mess and the collective economy was being drained. The commune members urgently demanded the launching of the "two blows" movement. (Lai Shih-neng), a poor peasant commune and CYL member, and other people reported many times to the commune work group stationed in the brigade about the economic problems of (Hu Yu-kuei), secretary of the brigade party branch.

On 22 January of this year, six commune members including (Lai Shih-neng) and (Hu Yu-pao) put up a wallposter in the brigade. They demanded the launching of a struggle against embezzlement, theft and speculation in (Hsianghu) brigade and a thorough investigation of the problems of (Hu Yu-kuei). However, this correct action of demanding the launching of the "two blows" movement was attacked by (Yeh Ting-chou) as "forming gangs and cliques," "disrupting public order," "fabricating charges against cadres" and "obstructing production." Under the pretext of running study courses, he transferred the six people including (Lai Shih-neng) to the brigade to be questioned, enjoining them to write four self-criticism statements. He then held a mass rally, demanding that they conduct self-criticism. Next, he dismissed (Lai Shih-neng) from his post as responsible person of the tractor station. Some of them were dismissed from the brigade-run enterprises and returned to their production teams to participate in labor, while others were dismissed but remained in their respective posts for 3 months so it could be seen how they would behave in the future.

On 7 March, when the county CCP Committee received the joint letter from the six people, including (Lai Shih-neng), accusing (Yeh Ting-chou) and (Hu Yu-kuei) of dealing blows at and taking revenge on them, it immediately sent an investigation group. After a month's investigations, it finally determined that the exposure of (Hu Yu-kuei's) economic problems by the six people including (Lai Shih-neng) was basically true. (Hu Yu-kuei) not only embezzled public funds and secretly shared stolen grain with his partners, but he also accepted bribes.

Since the principal cadres of the brigade had been hit by bourgeois sugar-coated bullets, the collective economy of (Hsianghu) brigade suffered very great losses. The county CCP Committee held that the handling of (Lai Shih-neng) and other people by (Yeh Ting-chou) and (Hu Yu-kuei) was a serious incident of suppressing democracy and of dealing blows to and taking revenge on people, which are prohibited by party discipline and state law. In order to eliminate the remnant poison of the gang of four, to consolidate party discipline and state law, to support and encourage the masses to struggle against evil persons and deeds and against acts violating law and discipline, and to stimulate the deepening of the "two blows" movement, the county CCP Committee has decided that the brigade must hold a mass rally to explain to the commune members the truth about the incident, to publicly announce the rehabilitation of the six people including (Lai Shih-neng), and to commend and encourage them for being courageous in struggling against acts that undermine the socialist economy.

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It has also decided to suspend (Yeh Ting-chou) and (Hu Yu-kuei) from their posts for criticism, enjoining them to make a thorough report on the problems, and to publicize this incident throughout the country by means of a circular.

FUKIEN DAILY Commentary

HK230923Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 21 May 78 HK

[Report on FUKIEN DAILY 21 May frontpage short commentary: "It Is Forbidden To Deal Blows to and Take Revenge on People"]

[Excerpts] The short commentary said: The Yuchi County CCP Committee has strictly handled the incident of (Yeh Ting-chou) and (Hu Yu-kuei) in suppressing democracy and in dealing blows to and taking revenge on people, thus supporting the masses in exercising the democratic rights provided by the constitution. They have done a good job in this task.

The short commentary noted: At present, in studying and publicizing the new constitution, we must integrate it with the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and conduct education on the line and on the socialist rule of law for the cadres and masses. All cadres must not only adhere to party discipline and state law in a model way and strive to enhance their spontaneity in implementing the new constitution, but they must also resolutely support and encourage the masses to be courageous in struggling against evil persons and deeds and against various acts violating law and discipline.

Specifically, the personal freedom and democratic rights of the masses of people must be guaranteed. It is necessary to strictly handle those serious incidents of violating law and discipline, of suppressing criticism by the masses and of dealing blows to and taking revenge on the masses. It is necessary to levy strict legal sanctions on them and we must never be overlenient.

HSU CHIA-TUN ADDRESSES NANKING UNIVERSITY RALLY

OW232108Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1614 GMT 21 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Nanking, 20 May--Nanking University held a celebration rally on 20 May to commemorate the 76th anniversary of its founding. The university also held its ninth symposium on science as part of the celebration.

Hsu Chia-tun, first secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, attended the rally and made a speech. Comrade Kuang Ya-ming, secretary of the party committee and president of the university, presided over the rally.

Hsu Chia-tun first warmly congratulated the teachers, students and staff members of the university on behalf of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees.

He also said: We must seriously try to study and understand wise leader Chairman Hua's great call issued at the National Science Conference to "greatly raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation" and the guidelines of the two important speeches by Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping at the National Science Conference and the National Educational Work Conference. We must make a determined effort to implement them.

Comrade Hsu Chia-tun pointed out: Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the situation on the education front has been very good.

However, some comrades have failed to fully understand the significance of clearing away the confusion and restoring order to the front. Some other comrades have been unable to free themselves from the mental shackles imposed on them by the "gang of four" and are still obsessed with lingering fear. They are timid and overcautious and lack the courage to boldly carry on their work. Then there are others who, poisoned by the pernicious influence of the gang, still hold the gang's fallacies as truth and cling to them, consciously or unconsciously. Other comrades, having trumpeted the gang's fallacies in the past and having failed to wake up, continue to spread erroneous words that contradict the various important policy decisions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. Although these are all individual phenomena, under no circumstances should we ignore them. When the students were enrolling last year, some said: "You have thrown away what the 'gang of four' peddled but have replaced it with what Liu Shao-chi peddled." At that time, the provincial party committee believed that two types of people were spreading this idea. One type could have been those who had failed to distinguish between right and wrong with regard to line. Another type could have been those who, from the beginning, had been linked to the "gang of four" in a hundred and one ways--ideologically, politically and even organizationally--and had therefore clung to the gang's fallacies. This explains why we must not underestimate the gang's pernicious influence and why we must make a clean sweep of the pernicious influence of their counterrevolutionary revisionist line in order to insure the correct, all-round implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Comrade Hsu Chia-tun emphatically pointed out in his speech: During the past 28 years, Nanking University has trained many talented people for the state and has scored outstanding achievements in the field of mathematics and in scientific research projects. Our vast number of teachers, students and staff members have withstood severe tests, especially during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. When the "gang of four" ran amuck, many comrades resisted their interference and sabotage and continued to persist in their professional research under extremely difficult conditions. This spirit is very valuable.

He urged them to continue the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" to the end, work to increase the quality of education, make vigorous efforts to increase scientific research and greatly accelerate the revolution in education so as to make still greater contributions to socialist modernization.

'SPRING IN SHANGHAI' MUSIC FESTIVAL REOPENS

OW240832Y Peking NCNA in English 0812 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 24 May (HSINHUA)--A new piano concerto, "Along the Red Flag Canal," graced the first concert of the "Spring in Shanghai" music festival for 1978 which opened here yesterday evening.

The yearly festival to debut new creations and circulate artistic pointers was suppressed for a decade by the gang of four.

Soloist for the new concerto was noted pianist Li Ming-chiang, associate professor at the Shanghai Conservatory of Music and thrice prize-winner in international piano contests. He rendered the majestic concerto in cooperation with an 80-piece symphony orchestra.

The theme was taken from a contemporary story about the people of Linhsien County, Honan Province, who with great ingenuity and daring put through a 1,500-kilometre irrigation canal, transforming what used to be called "barren hills with water scarce as oil" into fertile farmland.

Composers of the concerto were Wang Chien-chung of the Shanghai Conservatory and Shih Wan-chun of the Central Philharmonic Society. They spent months in Linhsien, talking with local people and collecting a rich variety of their folk tunes. The concerto makes full use of the piano's powers of expression, blending popular folk music into an organic union with symphonic music. It is a successful new attempt to create a Chinese ballad.

Songs, ballet numbers and violin solos on a variety of themes were presented at the opening concert. Some sang the praises of beloved revolutionary leaders like Chairman Mao Tsetung, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Premier Chou En-lai. Others took their theme from the march of the Chinese people towards the four modernizations.

Over 2,000 artists are taking part in the two-week festival. Seasoned artists and new talents join in over 250 vocal, instrumental and dance items, nearly half of which are new works.

Among the best received numbers on the opening day were the "Yellow River Cantata", written by people's musician Hsien Hsing-hai in the 1930's on the heroic struggle against the Japanese imperialist invaders. "Zigeunerweisen (Gypsy Air)", written by the 19th century Spanish composer, Pablo Sarasate, and rendered by a violin soloist, also received a warm response.

Started in May, 1960, the "Spring in Shanghai" music festival is an expression of Chairman Mao's guideline for the development of art and literature: "Let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend". The gang of four, who opposed this principle, forced a suspension of the festival after the seventh year. It has now been resumed, amid general acclamation in Shanghai.

"The new springtime of Chinese art has set in" is how a local music-lover described the reopening of the festival.

BRIEFS

ANHWEI ACADEMIC ASSOCIATION MEETING--On 27 April the Anhwei provincial philosophy social sciences and economics associations held an enlarged Executive Committee meeting in Hefei. The comrades attending the meeting criticized "Socialist Political Economy," a book edited by the gang of four in Shanghai. The meeting decided to hold a criticism rally in late May. It also studied economic problems and formulated plans for carrying out the work of the Economics Association. In order to promote Anhwei's research in language and to do a good job of editing the Han-language dictionary, Anhwei's editorial group for the Han-language dictionary, the Language Association and the philosophy and social sciences associations jointly held a meeting in Wuhu from 30 April to 3 May. [Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT May 78 HK]

KIANGSI BUMPER HARVEST--Kiangsi this year reaped a bumper harvest of spring crops. The total output of 3 million mou of rapeseed was an increase of 50 percent over last year. The total wheat output increased by more than 10 percent over last year. The area planted to rapeseed throughout the province increased by more than 20 percent over last year. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 May 78 HK]

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MAO CHIH-YUNG ATTENDS HUNAN PUBLIC SECURITY MEETING

HK240852Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 May 78 HK

[Summary] The Hunan meeting of representatives of progressive collectives and workers in the public security system lasted for 7 days and concluded victoriously in Changsha on the afternoon of 21 May. Present at the meeting were 850 representatives of progressive collectives and workers on Hunan's public security front. The participants have held aloft Chairman Mao's great banner, closely followed Chairman Hua and seriously studied the general task for the new period. They have penetratingly exposed and criticized the fallacies and crimes of the gang of four in public security work, summed up and exchanged experiences in doing a good job in public security and defense work, and discussed their future tasks.

The closing ceremony was held at the Hunan theater. Mao Chih-yung, Chang Li-hsien, (Tung Chih-wen), (Shih Chin-shan), Chang Wen-kuang, Liu Yu-o, Shang Tzu-chin, (Yen Tzu-ming) and Shih Pang-chih, responsible comrades of the Hunan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and of the Hunan Military District, attended the closing ceremony. Also present at the closing ceremony were responsible comrades of the provincial political and legal front. The Ministry of Public Security sent a congratulatory letter to the meeting and a representative to the closing ceremony. Comrade (Tang Jui-ting), director of the Hunan Public Security Bureau, presided over the closing ceremony.

The closing ceremony officially began at 1500. A responsible comrade of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee first read the decision of the Hunan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees on conferring honors on various progressive collectives and individuals in the public security system. Amid cheerful music, leading comrades of the Hunan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees then presented awards to the progressive collectives and individuals. (Su Yang), representative of the participants at this meeting, read the meeting's letter of proposal to all the public security cadres and policemen in Hunan.

"Amid fervent applause, a principal responsible comrade of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee made an important speech. On behalf of the Hunan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, he first extended his fervent greetings to all the participants and expressed his warm regards to all public security cadres, policemen and patrol and defense personnel in Hunan. In his speech, the principal responsible comrade of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee emphasized the question of how to do a good job of public security and defense work in order to fulfill the general task for the new period."

He said: "Socialist revolution and construction in our country have entered a new period of development. All comrades on the public security front must clearly understand the new situation, be filled with confidence of victory, and make their own contributions to great order and rapid progress in public security and defense work and to fulfilling the general task for the new period. At present, they must actively plunge into the movement to publicize and study the general task for the new period and the new constitution and make known the general task for the new period and the new constitution to all households and to deeply penetrate into the people's hearts on the public security front.

"They must integrate studying the general task for the new period with studying the new constitution. They must do a good job of studying the constitution and also implement the constitution in a model way.

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"They must display the power of the constitution, do a good job in public security and defense work, and promote the realization of the socialist modernization."

The principal responsible comrade of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee called on all the public security cadres and policemen to continue to actively plunge into the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. "In exposure and criticism in close connection with the reality on the public security front, they must grasp the fundamental problem of the gang of four in upsetting the relations between friends and enemies and in pointing the spearhead of dictatorship inside the party; grasp their counterrevolutionary crimes in pushing 'negating two things and smashing one thing' and 'combining three things into one' and in sabotaging the leadership of the party committees, the mass line and public security work; and thoroughly criticize the gang of four. Through criticism, they must clearly distinguish between right and wrong, correct past mistakes and do a good job in solving the problem of lingering fear. They must actively do a good job in public security and defense work and fully and correctly implement Chairman Mao's line on public security work."

The principal responsible comrade of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee said: "At present, the cities and countryside in Hunan have widely and penetratingly launched the 'one criticism, two blows and three rectifications' struggle. The comrades engaged in public security work must firmly focus on the party's central task and do a good job in their own tasks. They must deal telling blows to the current sabotage activities of counterrevolutionaries and criminal elements and to elements who embezzle, steal and speculate, and defend the socialist system of public ownership. Specifically they must strengthen security precautions and public order administration and vigorously rectify communications order and public security and order in the cities and countryside so as to enhance the stability of public security and order in Hunan and to really protect the people's interests and the victorious development of socialist revolution and construction."

HUPEH PREFECTURE ADOPTS EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO SCREEN CADRES

HK221458Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 May 78 HK

[Excerpts] Party committees at all levels of Huanggang Prefecture have adopted effective measures to really strengthen leadership over the work of dealing with the problems remaining in the screening of cadres. Within half a year, they have drawn conclusions on the long-standing problems of 232 cadres. The reason that party committees at all levels of Huanggang Prefecture can tightly grasp the solving of long-standing problems that remain in the screening of cadres is primarily that they have relentlessly criticized the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging the party's cadre policy, eliminated their pernicious influence and increased the understanding of the leadership at all levels and of the cadres.

Since the Proletarian Cultural Revolution, party organizations at all levels of Huanggang Prefecture have done a lot of work on the screening of cadres. As a result, only 6 percent of the total number of cadres being examined in the prefecture have not received verdicts. In 1974, when they began to draw final conclusions, the gang of four went their own way, and as a result the work was stopped. Following the smashing of the gang of four, they still could not carry out the work because the spiritual shackles were not smashed. Consequently, the work was not put on the agendas of party committees at all levels for nearly a year.

At the 11th national party congress, Chairman Hua gave the important instruction that cadres are our party's valuable treasure and that we must solemnly and seriously deal with the remaining problems in the screening of cadres as quickly as possible. The Huanggang Prefectural CCP Committee and various county CCP committees were excited when they learned about the instruction. They held party committee meetings to seriously check on the reasons why the cadre-screening work has been held up for a long time in their localities. They discovered that it was due to the serious interference of the gang of four, but the lack of understanding of the cadres was also a problem. Some comrades felt that since there was only a minority of cadres who had not received verdicts and since they had all been assigned jobs, it did not matter if a conclusion was drawn. Focusing on such thinking, the Huanggang Prefectural CCP Committee, the various county CCP committees and the organization departments studied together the important instruction of Chairman Hua, recalled our party's fine and glorious tradition of showing concern for and loving the cadres, and relentlessly criticized the crimes of the gang in wantonly trampling on the party's valuable treasure. They deeply understand that implementing the cadre policy in an all-round way is important to grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land.

After increasing their understanding, party organizations at all levels, from the prefecture of all counties, have strengthened and established the cadre-screening groups and transferred to the cadre-screening groups the comrades who have a strong party mentality, an upright style of work and experience. The prefectural CCP Committee and the various county CCP committees have all personally studied and formulated plans for this work.

COUNTY IN KWANGTUNG CONDUCTS POLITICAL SCREENING OF STUDENTS

HK230759Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 20 May 78 HK

[Summary] Under the leadership of the county party committee, the Taishan County Student Enrollment Committee is carrying out political screening of the 1977 preliminary successful candidates for institutions of higher education. "It is resolutely implementing the policy laid down by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua that in political screening attention must be paid to political attitude so that some outstanding young people who have developed morally, intellectually and physically but whose parents do not have a clean past or whose parents and relatives have dubious political backgrounds have the opportunity to go to institutions of higher education."

A rusticated young person whose surname is (Chao) is a CYL member. After he was rusticated over 4 years ago, he humbly received reeducation from poor and lower-middle peasants. He was reconciled to settling in the countryside, cherished labor and was willing to accept and actively complete the various tasks entrusted to him by the party branch. In 1974 he was assessed as an activist in learning from Tachai in the county. In 1976 he attended the commune and county rallies of activists among rusticated educated young people. "He sat for the entrance examination for institutions of higher education this time and obtained a mark of 356. However, due to the fact that his grandfather was a landlord and his mother was guilty of graft, some cadres held that he was unfit for admittance."

A student surnamed (Liang) graduated from (Toushan) middle school in 1973. His performance at that school was outstanding. After returning to a rural area, he took an active part in the three great revolutionary movements and was trusted by the poor and lower-middle peasants. He was elected a brigade theory study guide.

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"He obtained a mark of 312.5 in this examination for institutions of higher education, but, because his father has a seriously dubious political background, some cadres also held that he was unfit for admittance."

On discovering this situation, the county student enrollment committee realized: "This is chiefly because some comrades have long been influenced by the reactionary 'blood heritage theory' preached by Lin Piao and the gang of four and because they have failed to deeply understand the party's consistent policy of 'taking into consideration the class background, but not regarding it as the sole criterion, and paying attention to political attitude.'" The county student enrollment committee immediately held a meeting of political screening work personnel of all commune student enrollment leadership groups in order to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and the party's policies. They criticized the anti-Marxist black goods disseminated by Lin Piao and the gang of four which were falsely leftist but genuinely rightist. They eliminated their remnant poison and influence, increased their line awareness and their level of understanding of policies and strengthened their sense of responsibility in doing a good job of political screening work.

"On this basis, they restudied the original opinions on politically screening the above-mentioned candidates. They changed 'unfit for admittance' to 'their own political attitude is good and they can be admitted,' and reported this to their upper levels. Subsequently, these candidates were admitted to universities."

In politically screening some 1,400 preliminarily successful candidates in Taishan County, basic-level units said that 40 of them were unfit for admittance for various reasons. However, the county student enrollment committee held that great care should be exercised in drawing the conclusion that someone is unfit for admittance. This is an issue which has a bearing on whether or not we implement the party's policies. They and concerned personnel seriously reconsidered the conditions of these candidates one by one. Consequently, they found that 23 of the 40 candidates should be admitted according to the party's policies. They immediately corrected the conclusions they had originally drawn.

KWANGTUNG LITERARY, ART CIRCLES CRITICIZE HAO JAN

HK221233Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 21 May 78 HK

[Summary] "PEOPLE'S DAILY and KWANGMING DAILY recently reported on the activities of our province's literary and art circles. The third issue of the recently published PEOPLE'S LITERATURE also carried two articles criticizing Hao Jan which were published in last year's 11th and 12th issues of KWANGTUNG LITERATURE AND ART. The whole country has paid great attention to the two articles. Many people also hope that they can gain a better understanding of the situation of our province's literary and art criticism. Thus, this station's reporter visited the Kwangtung branch of the Chinese Writers Association and the editorial board of KWANGTUNG LITERATURE AND ART and asked them the following questions:

"How was the criticism of Hao Jan launched? A responsible person of the provincial Writers' Association said: At the provincial literary and art creation conference which was held by the provincial party committee last September, leaders of the provincial party committee called on the literary and art workers throughout the province to adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line, to deeply expose and relentlessly criticize the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist literary and art line and their theory of dictatorship of the sinister line in culture, and to actively conduct literary and art criticism.

The comrades of the Writers Association deeply felt that it is necessary to thoroughly criticize and eliminate the gang of four's literary and art line and their remnant poison.

"The comrades also felt that it is imperative to thoroughly settle accounts with the gang of four for their crimes in 1974 in gaining political capital by exploiting the counterattack in self-defense in the Hsishas. Renegade Chiang Ching instructed her 'emissaries' to writesome so-called literary and art works. In the name of portraying this counterattack, these works rouged, powdered and glorified her and seriously distorted the battle. 'The Battle of Hsisha' a poetic report by Chang Yung-mei, has already been criticized for this reason. 'The Children of Hsisha,' a novelette by Hao Jan, also committed the same mistake. However, it has not yet been critized. This is wrong. The works should be thoroughly criticized.

Some people say that we should criticize. However, why must we criticize by name?

"The responsible persons said: The reason is very simple. Why can we not criticize by name in criticizing 'The Children of Hsisha' since it is not an anonymous work? At the time, many comrades also noticed that apart from 'The Children of Hsisha,' 'a River of a Hundred Flowers'--a novelette which was originally known as 'Three Torches' and was written by Hao Jan when the gang of four were running rampant--and his many talks, reports and articles also contained serious mistakes.

"Chairman Mao Said: It is imperative to criticize all wrong thinking, poisonous weeds and monsters and freaks of all descriptions. We definitely cannot let them run free and wild. Thus, we unanimously support Comrade Li Ping-Chih's articles criticizing Hao Jan which were published in KWANGTUNG LITERATURE AND ART. At the same time, we also welcome people with different viewpoints, including Hao Jan, to write articles in order to contend.

"A responsible person of the editorial board of KWANGTUNG LITERATURE AND ART said: In order to eliminate the gang of four's remnant poison, not only did we publish articles criticizing Hao Jan, but we also wrote an article to criticize our own publication for spreading remnant poison during the period when the gang of four was running rampant. A commentator's article entitled, 'It Is Necessary To Seriously Eliminate the Remnant Poison' was published in this year's second issue of KWANGTUNG LITERATURE AND ART. In the future, we will continuously publish our readers' articles and letters in order to eliminate the pernicious influence caused by our past errors."

What is the reason behind the republication of some excellent works which were previously condemned as poisonous weeds by the gang of four?

The responsible comrade of the editorial board of KWANGTUNG LITERATURE AND ART answered this question based on the contents of recent issues of the journal.

"A Strange Rural Man," a short story by well-known writer Ouyang Shan, was carried in the fourth issue of KWANGTUNG LITERATURE AND ART, which was just published. "An editor's note to this short story, which was previously condemned as a poisonous weed, said: Beginning with this issue, our publication will republish some excellent creative short stories by Kwangtung writers. At the same time, we will publish some criticism articles or talks on creation. In so doing, we want to prove that our literature and art are definitely of value. We have many excellent literary and art works.

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"Our socialist literary and art front is absolutely not suffering from the so-called dictatorship of the sinister line in literature and art but is brightly illuminated by Mao Tsetung Thought.

"The responsible comrade said: In the next few issues we will publish 'The Peach Is Again Ripe,' a prose piece by Hsiao Yin; 'The Clear Water in Shatien,' prose by Chen Tsan-yun; 'The Earth,' prose by Chin Mu; and other works."

The works planned for the fifth issue of KWANGTUNG LITERATURE AND ART include "A letter to the readers on the occasion of the republication of 'The Lane of Three Families' and 'The Hard Struggle.'" Commentary is also being prepared for publication. This commentary sharply criticizes "Glorify the Wrong Line by Singing Praises," a reactionary work by the former Shanghai mass revolutionary criticism writing group--the mouthpiece of the gang of four--and published in the 11th issue of RED FLAG for 1969. The commentary also thoroughly discredits all the slander against "The Lane of Three Families" and "The Hard Struggle," which were written by Ouyang Shan.

"The responsible person of the provincial Writers' Association said that the republication of excellent works is aimed at satisfying the masses' literature and art needs. The works are used to criticize the gang of four's various reactionary fallacies and to correct all the right and wrong which they reversed."

Why did the gang of four restrict the portrayal of love?

The Literary and Art Criticism Work Committee of the Kwangtung branch of the Chinese Writers' Association held a forum on the morning of 11 April this year to discuss how to handle the portrayal of love in literary and art works. More than 20 writers, literary and art critics and amateur worker-writers took part in the forum. Some veteran writers were unable to attend the forum, but they sent their written opinions.

The participants exposed and criticized the gang of four's conspiracies of restricting the portrayal of love in literary and art creations. According to the relevant instructions of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Chairman Mao, the participants cited many Chinese and foreign literary and art works to prove that the correct portrayal of love is an important component of revolutionary literature and art.

In recent months, the Kwangtung branch of the Chinese Writers' Association has conducted regular literary and art creation activities in order to promote the vigorous development of the province's literature and art.

COMMUNE IN HAINAN REEMPLOYS CADRES PURGED BY GANG'S INFLUENCE

HK231032Y Haikow Mainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 22 May 78 HK

[Summary] "In the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, the party committee of (Shangchiang) commune in Chiunghai County has seriously eliminated the remnant poison of the gang of four's revisionist line on cadres. In accordance with the five requirements for proletarian successors and the principle of combining the old, the middle-aged and the young, the commune party committee has rectified the leadership groups of production brigades and teams and implemented the party's policy on cadres. In so doing, a number of good cadres who were purged when the gang of four were running rampant have again taken up leadership work."

The gang of four frenziedly sabotaged the party's policy on cadres in order to usurp party and state power. Their criterion for promoting cadres was age and not ability. Those who faithfully followed the gang of four could join the party and be promoted to cadres. The rural cadre force was very unstable due to the influence of this wrong line. In 1975, six of the seven secretaries of the party branches of production brigades of (Shangchiang) commune were purged. Some 72 of the 105 leaders of production teams were purged. This seriously dampened the revolutionary activism of the cadres.

The commune party committee analyzed the situation of transferring and changing cadres over the past several years and criticized the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program which equates veteran cadres with democrats and democrats with capitalist roaders. The commune party committee also corrected the right and wrong in the line on cadres which was reversed by the gang of four.

"(Li Te-shan) of (Litu) production brigade is a cadre who began work after the land reform. He received the party's education for many years. His work style is good and he has worked in a down-to-earth way. He is a man of principle with rich experience. He has a good reputation among the masses. He had been secretary of the party branch for a long time. In the past, due to the interference of the gang of four, he was not taken seriously because he was near 50. In the recent rectification of leadership groups, the commune party committee arranged the post of secretary of the party branch for him in accordance with the demands of the commune members and people."

In the process of rectifying the leadership groups, the (Shangchiang) commune party committee has paid attention to implementing the party's policy on cadres, correctly handled veteran and new cadres and promoted the activism of the new and veteran cadres. "As a result of rectification, the purged secretaries of party branches have returned to their original jobs. Some 36 of the 72 purged production brigade leaders have again become brigade leaders. The young cadres who were promoted to party branch secretaries and production team leaders in the past few years have been properly arranged for in the recent rectification. Four of the six young party branch secretaries have become members of the party branch committee or vice chairmen. Those young production team leaders who are trusted by the masses remain production team leaders."

HAINAN DAILY published this report on 22 May. The newspaper also added an editor's note which said: Implementing the party's policy on cadres is an important aspect of deeply exposing and relentless criticizing the gang of four, eliminating disorder and restoring order. Lin Biao and the gang of four seriously sabotaged the party's policy on cadres and had a very bad influence. We must correct the line on cadres which they reversed and reemploy the good cadres whom they purged. We must not allow people who are very ambitious, whose political nature is bad and whose work style is very bad to join the leadership groups irrespective of how young they are. All veteran, middle-aged and young cadres are the treasures of our party. It is imperative to correctly treat, show concern for and love them, and to give play to their necessary role.

KWEICHOW FORUM MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF YENAN TALKS

HK231407Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 May 78 HK

[Summary] On the morning of 22 May the Kweichow Provincial Cultural Bureau and the preparatory group of the provincial Federation of Literary and Art Associations jointly held a forum at the provincial Federation of Literary and Art Associations to mark the 36th anniversary of Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art." The forum was attended by 100 full-time and part-time literary and art workers of the province and Kweiyang, including old writers of the 1930's, veteran literary and art fighters from Yen-an and other old liberation regions, revolutionary literary and art workers in the regions controlled by Chiang who persisted in struggle, and literary and art fighters who grew up after the founding of the country and during the Great Cultural Revolution.

The participants in the forum restudied Chairman Mao's "Talks" and hailed the liberation and rejuvenation of literature and art since the smashing of the gang of four. They happily discussed the excellent situation in provincial literature and art under the leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. "They indignantly denounced the towering crimes of the gang of four and their ilk in opposing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on literature and art and in cruelly striking blows at and persecuting literary and art workers."

The participants declared: "Amid the current excellent situation, we must persistently adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, principles and policies on literature and art, penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four, thoroughly destroy the spiritual shackles forcibly imposed by the gang of four on the literary and art workers, actively go deep into life and strive to effect a full blossoming in literary and art creation in our province. We must make use of all kinds of art forms to publicize and implement the general task for the new period."

Other speakers at the forum included old writers, old and young musicians, old variety show workers, opera performers and literary and art workers. The participants in the forum held: "To effect a full blossoming in literary and art creation in our province, we must fight well the third campaign of penetratingly exposing and criticizing the gang of four and thoroughly destroy the spiritual shackles forcibly imposed by the gang of four on the literary and art workers."

The forum was presided over by (Hu Li-chun), director of the provincial Cultural Bureau and head of the preparatory group of the provincial Federation of Literature and Art Associations.

YUNNAN IMPLEMENTS PARTY POLICY ON CADRES

HK221259Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 May 78 HK

[Summary] "Our province's party organizations at all levels have seriously implemented the party's policy on cadres in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. Notable achievements have been scored in the past year or so. Many unfair, false and wrong cases have been reexamined. Integrity has been upheld and bad people have been punished. Many cadres who were persecuted by Lin Biao and the gang of four over a long period have resumed their work, and leading groups of various levels and departments have been augmented."

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"In vigorous fighting spirits, they have led the masses to seriously implement the line of the 11th national party congress and to make contributions to building our country into a powerful and modern socialist state."

"According to statistics, as of the end of April the policy had been implemented for 88.1 percent of the people for whom it must be implemented and for 85.4 percent of the cadres for whom it must be implemented. The absolute majority of the cadres at and above department level who were persecuted over a long period and who had no job have been rehabilitated politically and assigned to different posts organizationally. Those who were injured and crippled by beatings have been cured. Those who were persecuted to death have been rehabilitated and their families have been compensated. Those who are not suitable for work because of their physical condition have been properly resettled. The families and children who were involved in the cadre issue have been correctly handled according to the party's policies. Some major unfair and false cases are being investigated."

Our province has achieved good results in the implementation of the policy in the past year or so mainly because we have grasped the following tasks:

1. Party committees have attached importance to strengthening leadership, seriously solved the problem of understanding and readjusted and augmented the work units which implement the policy.
2. Taking exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and implementing the party's policy in the struggle. Party committees at all levels have paid attention to exposing and criticizing the gang of four, conducting investigations, and implementing the party's policy.
3. Following the mass line, giving free rein to and relying on the masses and implementing the party's policy. In many districts and units, the masses dare to expose because the leaders take a clear stand, give free rein to the masses, rely on and trust the masses and seriously listen to their opinions.
4. Strictly distinguish between and correctly handle the two different kinds of contradictions and unite more than 95 percent of the cadres and masses. In the screening and reinvestigation work, party organizations have persistently implemented the party's policy and adhered to the principle of seeking truth from facts.

YUNNAN DAILY Editorial

HK221307Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 May 78 HK

[YUNNAN DAILY 19 May editorial: "It Is Necessary To Continue To Grasp Tightly and Well the Implementation of the Party's Policy on Cadres"]

[Summary] "Party committees at all levels in our province have resolutely implemented the important instructions of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and relentlessly exposed and vigorously criticized the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program, their bourgeois factional network and their crimes in interfering with and sabotaging the implementation of the party's policy. They have done a lot of work in implementing the party's policy on cadres and scored very great achievements."

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"However, we must clearly realize that the progress of the work in various places and departments is very uneven. Some units have not implemented the party's policy because some factional backbone elements and the people who cover up and who are directly or indirectly connected with the faction still hold the leadership power." Thus, these units have resisted the instructions of Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee, suppressed the masses and vigorously clamped down the lid.

In other units, leading members at all levels have been deeply affected by the gang of four's remnant poison. They are closely connected with the faction organizationally. They still have not changed their thinking, feelings or stands. Thus, their attitude is ambiguous. They are unable to work according to the party's policy. Some places and units do not have an effective work group or style which can persistently perform according to the party's policy. This affects the progress of work.

At the same time, we must realize that even the units which have done a relatively good job of implementing the policy on cadres face the problem of doing an even better one. Thus, we must definitely not relax and follow Chairman Hua's instructions on continuously and tightly grasping implementation of the party's policy on cadres. We must sum up experiences, affirm achievements, identify shortcomings and fulfill the task of implementing the party's policy on cadres in all all-round way.

At present, party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over the work of implementing the policy on cadres. In the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and in connection with reality, they must eliminate confusion, restore order and consider the implementation of the party's policy to be a major task of party committees. It is imperative to adopt decisive measures to solve the problems of the backward units which are still clamping down the lid. It is necessary to dismiss all factional backbone elements and people who cover up and are holding leadership power. It is imperative to readjust those leading members who have not changed their thinking, feelings and stands. At the same time, it is essential to augment and strengthen work organs and to make work groups become effective assistants of party committees in implementing the party's policy on cadres. Those units that have made relatively faster progress in implementing the policy on cadres must speed up reinvestigation and handle the remaining problems.

BRIEFS

RAILWAY MINISTRY RALLY IN KWEICHOW--The No 2 Engineering Bureau of the Ministry of Railways held a science and education rally in Kweiyang from 10 to 17 May. Some 500 representatives of scientific research personnel, engineering technicians, people skilled in technical innovation, teachers and educators of 13 provinces and municipalities attended the rally. Some retired engineers were also invited. Comrade Wang Chao-wen, member of the Standing Committee of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, delivered instructions at the rally. The representatives at the rally studied the documents of the Fifth NPC and the important speeches delivered by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng at the National Science Conference and the National Educational Work Conference. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 May 78 HK]

YU TAI-CHUNG ADDRESSES INNER MONGOLIA MEETING ON GENERAL TASK

OW230253Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] On the morning of 18 May, Comrade Yu Tai-chung, first secretary of the regional party committee, addressed a meeting attended by cadres of regional organizations on the general task for the new period. He urged the people of all nationalities in the region to unite and strive to realize the general task for the new period.

Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the party, government and military organizations in Inner Mongolia, as well as responsible comrades of various departments of organizations directly affiliated with the autonomous region. A total of 6,000 people attended. The meeting was presided over by Comrade Liu Ching-ping, secretary of the regional party committee.

After discussing how the magnificent blueprint of achieving the four modernizations will be realized throughout the country, Comrade Yu Tai-chung dealt with Inner Mongolia's 3-year and 8-year regional economic development plans and Inner Mongolia's projects for the next 23 years. He said: The first step we will take is to recoup all losses caused by the gang of four's interference and sabotage and to overfulfill the fifth 5-year plan ahead of schedule.

He said: The second step is to complete the building of a foundation, a system and a base in Inner Mongolia by 1985 and to enable these three to develop harmoniously. He said this means that, by 1985, we will basically have completed building the socialist foundation for agriculture and animal husbandry, on which production of grain, livestock, oil-bearing crops and beets will be high and steady and can develop in an all-round way; the building of an industrial system in support of agricultural and pastoral production, which will emphasize production of medium and small scale agricultural machinery and will include medium and small iron and steel, chemical, coal, power and cement industries; and the building of an iron and steel and nonferrous metallurgical industrial base in which coal, power and (?transportation) will harmoniously develop around the Paotou Iron and Steel Company.

Comrade Yu Tai-chung said: In the next 8 years we must concentrate and strive to boost agriculture and animal husbandry, the support agriculture and support animal husbandry industries, commune-run enterprises, mechanization in agriculture and animal husbandry, and build the Paotou Iron and Steel Company into one of the large industrial bases of the state.

He continued: Our third step is, by the year 2000, when the four modernizations will be fully realized, to have already built Inner Mongolia into our great motherland's modernized and diversified base for grain, edible oil and sugar production, animal husbandry production and livestock product processing, coal and chemical industries, iron and steel, rare earth products, rare metals and nonferrous metals, and a base for scientific research on animal husbandry.

Comrade Yu Tai-chung said: While propagating and studying the general task for the new period, leading cadres at all levels must study and propagate the new constitution and help everyone fully understand its spirit and the importance of strengthening socialist rule by law in order to realize the general task. They must help the cadres and people heighten their concept of rule by law and raise their political consciousness in order to stimulate their socialist enthusiasm.

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Efforts must be made to create an atmosphere in which cadres take the initiative in obeying the law, the masses obey the law voluntarily, and leading organizations and judicial departments do their work by strictly following legal procedures. Only when this has been done can the new constitution be implemented.

Comrade Yu Tai-chung said: We must keep firmly in mind the general task for the new period and do nationality work properly by implementing the party's nationality policies and by conducting reeducation on these policies. We must also properly implement party policies on cadres and intellectuals and various economic policies in order to further strengthen revolutionary unity among the people of Mongolian, Han and other nationalities, fully stimulate the socialist enthusiasm of the cadres and people, and speed up our region's socialist construction.

BRIEFS

HOPEI METEOROLOGICAL MEETING--The Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a meeting of representatives of advanced meteorological units and workers in learning from Tachai and Taching in Chin County. The meeting, attended by some 350 representatives, discussed meteorological work for this year as well as future plans. A responsible person of the provincial party committee spoke at the meeting. [Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 78 OW]

SHANSI AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE--A Shansi provincial agricultural mechanization conference was held in Taiyuan on 15 May to implement directives on agricultural mechanization and to convey the spirit of the Third National Agricultural Mechanization Conference. The conference was attended by Chia Yun-piao and Wang Mao-lin, vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, members of the provincial agricultural mechanization leading group, and responsible comrades of prefectures, municipalities, counties and provincial level departments and bureaus concerned, totaling over 600 people. Chia Yun-piao called for efforts to basically carry out agricultural mechanization in the province by 1980 and to make it an agricultural and industrial base before 1985. [Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 May 78 SK]

TIENTSIN PROPAGANDA WORK--The Propaganda Department of the Tientsin municipal party committee held a meeting on 28 April for department directors and propaganda section chiefs of the Tientsin municipal party committee and of the various wards, counties and bureaus of the municipality to discuss, study and make arrangements for launching the campaign for publicizing and studying the general task for the new period and the new constitution. The Propaganda Department of the Tientsin municipal party committee held a large-scale study class from 11 to 12 May with the participation of more than 1,200 responsible comrades of the various departments and committees of the municipal party and revolutionary committees, the various wards, counties and bureaus, and department directors, section chiefs and cadres of propaganda organs. At the study class, responsible comrades of the municipal party and revolutionary committees and of the municipal Higher People's Court explained the general task for the new period and the new constitution. [Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 14 May 78 SK]

HEILUNGKIANG CONFERENCE ON LEARNING FROM TACHING OPENS

OW221303Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Heilungkiang provincial conference on learning from Taching in industry opened ceremoniously at the provincial exhibition hall on 20 May. Representatives from our province's industrial, communications, capital construction and (light industry) fronts attended today's meeting in a high fighting spirit. They were elated over their fruitful results in grasping the key link and running the country well over the last year.

Yang I-chen, first secretary of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, as well as leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees, including Li Li-an, Wang I-lun, Chen Lei, Chen Chien-fei, Wang Chin-tzu, Chao Hsing-yuan, Chang Hsiu-chih, Juan Yung-sheng, Chang Shih-chun, Wang Wei-chih, Lu Kuang and others attended the opening ceremony.

Comrade Chen Chien-fei, secretary of the provincial party Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, presided over the meeting. Comrade Chen Lei, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, delivered the opening speech.

Comrade Chen Lei said: [begin recording] The guiding thought and the tasks of this meeting are: Hold high Chairman Mao's great banner and continue to implement the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and the guidelines of the Fifth NPC; propagate and study the guidelines of the National Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry; sum up and exchange the experiences of the past year in exposing and criticizing the gang of four and in launching the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and popularize the Taching-type enterprises; commend the Taching-type enterprises, advanced collectives and individuals of 1977; further resolve the question of whether the true meaning of learning from Taching has been understood; discuss how to further promote the mass movement to learn from Taching and popularize the Taching-type enterprises under the new situation; and earnestly realize the target put forward by the provincial party committee, which is to achieve at least a 10-percent increase in gross output on the industrial, communications, capital construction and light industrial fronts this year, and to build at least 10 percent of the enterprises into Taching-type units this year.

Also attending the provincial conference on learning from Taching are leading comrades who are in charge of industrial production in various prefectures, leagues, municipalities, counties and banners, and the principal responsible persons of various major enterprises. More than 1,750 people are attending the meeting.

HEILUNGKIANG'S SANCHIANG PLAIN RECLAMATION PROJECT BEGINS

OW230009Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 230 GMT 21 May 78 OW

[Text] In an effort to wrest grain from the wilderness, the wasteland reclaimers of the state farms and people's communes on Sanchiang Plain in Heilungkiang have set forth various reclamation sites and worksites of the water conservancy projects.

Situated in the eastern part of Heilungkiang, Sanchiang Plain is an area of approximately 103,000 square kilometers.

Rich in natural resources, its virgin soil is flat and fertile and is ideal for reclamation. According to a scientific study, Sanchiang Plain has 43 million mou of wasteland, of which over 20 million mou are reclaimable. This year, the state farms and people's communes on Sanchiang Plain plan to reclaim more than 2 million mou of cropland from the wasteland.

To strengthen its organizational leadership over this large-scale reclamation project, Heilungkiang has established a reclamation and construction headquarters. Special reclamation leading organizations have also been set up at the state farms, administrative bureaus, farms, prefectures and counties which are engaged in heavy reclamation tasks.

The various reclamation units pay great attention to combining immediate and long-range interests, making sure that agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery will develop in an allround way; that natural resources will be rationally utilized; and that destruction of timberland, grassland and the resources for developing a diversified economy is strictly prohibited.

Conditions on 80 percent of the wasteland on Sanchiang Plain are affected by seasonal changes and suffer perennial waterlogging. Therefore, water control is the first priority in land reclamation. The project to control the Pilahu River began in July last year. When the project is completed, large tracts of wasteland can be reclaimed. People in Huachuan County, who are responsible for controlling the Anpang River, have already completed the main river project and have started on auxiliary projects. When the water has been drained, 750,000 mou of wasteland can be reclaimed.

In mid-February, the workers of the various farms under the (Hsiehsanchiang) State Farm Administrative Bureau, which is situated at the northernmost region of Sanchiang Plain, in order to speed up reclamation, braved winds and snow and settled in the wasteland. They are now prepared for land reclamation. According to necessity and feasibility, some people's communes in rural areas have reclaimed nearby wasteland under a unified plan. Grain and legume crops have already been planted on some newly reclaimed land.

KIRIN DAILY ON IMPLEMENTING PARTY POLICY ON CADRES

SK231215Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 19 May 78 SK

[Text of KIRIN DAILY 19 May commentator's article: "Make Full Use of Time in Implementing Party Policy on Cadres"]

[Text] In order to grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across the land, to end turmoil and restore order, it is necessary to firmly implement, with the spirit of fully utilizing each hour, the party's policy on cadres. But there are a considerable number of localities and units in which the policy on cadres has not been effectively carried out or has developed slowly up to now. Such a situation must be changed as soon as possible. There are, in some localities, hindrances in carrying out the party's policy on cadres. What is the reason for this? We must sincerely study this matter to a further extent. Actually, those who undermined and negated the Great Cultural Revolution were none other than Lin Piao, the gang of four and their cronies. To carry out the party's policy on cadres does not mean negating the Great Cultural Revolution, but negating the counterrevolutionary revisionist cadre line of Lin Piao and the gang of four, and negating their malicious style of work of reversing black and white, confusing right and wrong, resorting to deception and exaggerating the mistakes of others to the maximum. If we fail to carry out this policy in such a way, we will not be able to end turmoil and restore order.

Some people maintain that implementing the party's policy means bending with the wind. This is a mere distortion. What we want to blow away with the wind are those wrong framed-up cases and all kinds of slanders and false charges. This is for the purpose of implementing Chairman Mao's policy which states that counterrevolutionaries must be suppressed whenever they are found and mistakes must be corrected whenever they are discovered so as to restore the true features of everything. This embodies our party's fine tradition and work style of seeking truth from facts. Whether or not we bend with the wind depends on whether or not we seek truth from facts. We should speak the bold truth and not falsehoods. In this way, we can say that we are acting in conformity with the interests of the party and with objective reality.

Some persons say: We need not implement any policies here. Are the facts really accurate? The harm caused by Lin Biao and the gang of four was so great that it endangered all corners of the country. Certainly, cadres who were being attacked and persecuted were far in excess of tens of thousands. Is it possible to seek refuge under such circumstances? Please do not just keep silent. You should sincerely conduct investigations and studies with the spirit of being responsible to the party and the people. In your locality, do you have wrong cases, framed-up cases, [words indistinct], slanders and false charges which have been imposed on persons, or cases on which you have not yet drawn conclusions or for which you have failed to make proper arrangements? If you do have such matters, the masses of cadres and people will not be satisfied.

The key to firmly and effectively grasping the implementation of the policy on cadres lies in leadership. Party committees at all levels must include, as a priority matter, implementation of party policy on cadres on their agenda. Principal responsible comrades should assume personal leadership. Organizations, personnel affairs departments and political work departments at all levels must, through deep exposure and criticism of the gang of four, eliminate their pernicious influence, distinguish between right and wrong and actively assist party committees to implement the party's policy on cadres and carry out this work well and in a down-to-earth manner.

BRIEFS

NORTHEAST CHINA MILITIA--Since early April, the Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang military districts have launched revolutionary emulation in militia work. To review achievements and sum up experience, Shenyang PLA units recently organized responsible comrades of the three provincial military districts in charge of militia work to check and learn from each other. Checkups were conducted in 3 provinces, 6 military subdistricts, 12 cities and counties, 24 communes, and 83 militia companies on militia leadership and on how well militia work was put on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily at the grassroots level. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 78 OW]

HEILUNGKIANG HEALTH MEETING--Heilungkiang Province recently held a meeting in Harbin to exchange experiences in health work for women and children and in planned parenthood. Comrade Wang I-lun, secretary of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee, attended and addressed the meeting. The participants reviewed the health work for women and children and the planned parenthood work in the province, exchanged experiences and discussed future tasks. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 May 78 OW]

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SINKIANG PARTY SECRETARY WANG FENG'S ACTIVITIES DETAILED

Attends Meeting on Intellectuals

OW220434Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Sinkiang Regional CCP Committee held a discussion meeting of intellectuals from 4 to 6 May. The meeting was held to listen to the participants' opinions and discuss ways to firmly implement party policy on intellectuals.

Comrade Wang Feng, first secretary of the regional CCP Committee and chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, delivered an important speech.

The meeting was attended by scientific research personnel, engineers, technicians, professors, lecturers, teachers, writers, artists, playwrights, directors, performers, journalists, editors, theoretical workers, translators and cadres of departments concerned. In all, 268 people attended. Participants represented more than 10 different nationalities, including the Uighur, Han, Kazakh, Mongolian, Hui, Tajik, Uzbek, Tatar, Manchu and Sibo.

During the meeting, representatives from various fronts angrily exposed and criticized the gang of four for sabotaging party policy on intellectuals, attacking and persecuting intellectuals and undermining cultural, scientific and educational work in light of the actual situation in Sinkiang. They analyzed the actual implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals in the autonomous region, studied problems in their work and gave valuable opinions and suggestions on how to successfully carry out work in regard to intellectuals. It was an important and lively meeting, during which the participants expressed their thoughts freely.

Many old intellectuals who had been cruelly persecuted by the gang of four were excited and expressed their true feelings to the party. The representatives pointed out that this was the first discussion meeting of its kind held by the regional CCP Committee in more than 10 years. They said it fully demonstrated the solicitude of the party Central Committee, Chairman Hua and the regional CCP Committee for the masses of intellectuals. They pledged to work rapidly like young people, strive to win new successes in scientific and technological work and continue to struggle for fulfillment of the general task in the new period and the building of a new and prosperous socialist Sinkiang.

Responsible comrades of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees Wang Feng, Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti, Li Yung-ho, Tsao-ta-no-fu, Liu Fa-hsiu, (Yu Kuang), (Tan Chin-tsao), Hu Liang-tsai, (Chen Liang), (Li Chao-i), Chang Ssu-ming and (Ping Chen), as well as responsible comrades of various committees, offices and bureaus attended the meeting.

Comrade (Tan Chin-tsao) spoke at the beginning of the meeting, while comrade Wang Feng delivered an important speech at its conclusion.

Addresses Meeting

OW221924Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 May 78 OW

[Speech by Wang Feng, first secretary of the Sinkiang Regional CCP Committee and chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, at 6 May session of discussion meeting of intellectuals held by the Sinkiang Regional CCP Committee--place not given; read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Comrades, the discussion meeting of intellectuals convened by the regional CCP Committee ends today.

At this meeting our comrades have exposed and criticized the gang of four for their crimes in sabotaging the party's policy on intellectuals and in attacking and persecuting intellectuals. They have analyzed our region's situation in carrying out the party's policy on intellectuals, brought our work problems to light and heard many valuable opinions. Now that their minds are emancipated, they are in high spirits and have expressed their opinions freely. The meeting has thus been conducted in a serious but lively atmosphere.

Since the smashing of the gang of four, especially since the Fifth NPC and the National Science Conference, party organizations at various levels in our region have carried out a number of tasks in implementing the party's policy on intellectuals. However, due to serious interference and sabotage by the gang of four, many problems still need to be solved. Because we inadequately understand regional implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals, political discrimination against them and the various difficulties confronted in their work and daily lives, a lot of work which should have been done has been left untouched and some pressing problems still remain unsolved. Accordingly, the purpose of this meeting has been to solicit your views in order to carry out, in an all-round way, the various instructions of Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on issues concerning intellectuals, and to implement party policy on them more rapidly and more satisfactorily.

Good opinions have been expressed by our comrades at this meeting. Problems they have pointed out conform with reality. Their criticisms have been sound and their requests justified. We have derived much educational benefit from your remarks at this meeting. This will surely provide impetus to the successful fulfillment of our task. On behalf of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees, I thank you and accept your criticism with an open mind. We will strive to do our work well in this respect. Now I would like to discuss the following three points:

1. Building a mighty force of working-call intellectuals is an important requirement for fulfilling the general task of the new period.

In leading our nation in revolutionary struggle, our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao always attached great importance to the role of intellectuals. He formulated a correct policy for our party on uniting with, educating and remolding intellectuals, which fully manifests the party's affection, concern and hope for them. Our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou faithfully implemented Chairman Mao's instructions. During the democratic revolutionary period, Premier Chou mobilized large numbers of intellectuals in Sian, Chungking, Wuhan, Nanking and other places to go to Yen-an and join the revolution. After nationwide liberation, Premier Chou attached great importance to their growth and role. With Chairman Mao's wise leadership and teachings and under our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou's cordial concern, vast numbers of intellectuals have made great efforts in their work and study and have conscientiously tried to transform their world outlooks on the three great revolutionary movements, thereby making important contributions to our country's revolution and construction.

Imbued with Mao Tsetung Thought, revolutionary intellectuals working on various fronts in our region have strived to integrate themselves with workers, peasants and soldiers, and have worked wholeheartedly and fruitfully at their posts. When the gang ran amuck, many comrades continued to work at their posts and made very good achievements in defiance of the gang of four's interference, attacks and persecution.

At the National Science Conference, 12 advanced collectives and 21 advanced workers from our region were commended and 86 outstanding achievements scored by our region's scientific-technological front were also cited. These achievements fully demonstrate that intellectuals are an important force in building our socialist motherland.

The gang of four deeply hated this important force and frantically persecuted it. They venomously labeled intellectuals as "the stinking ninth category," "the target of the dictatorship" and "the foundation for capitalist restoration." They even went as far as charging nonsensically that the special agents among intellectuals weren't isolated individuals, like apples growing on a tree, but were intertwined like a bunch of bananas. They wantonly attacked and persecuted them, hurling political charges like "following the road of becoming bourgeois specialists." As a result, the intellectual force was seriously devastated and our socialist undertakings gravely undermined.

For instance, due to interference and sabotage by the gang of four, many intellectuals in our region were forced to leave their posts. It has been reported at this meeting that, in the production and construction corps (Zalane), over 2,000 intellectuals have returned to the interior and over 3,000 have changed professions. Many scientific research institutes were disbanded, experimental equipment damaged and scientific and technological materials destroyed. These were very serious losses.

The criminal aim of the gang of four in sabotaging the cause of science and persecuting intellectuals was to undermine socialist revolution and construction and pave the way for capitalist restoration. The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the gang of four with one stroke and, for the second time, liberated the vast numbers of intellectuals, thus widening the path on which this force could bring their wisdom and talent into full play.

Our country has thus entered a new period of socialist revolution and construction. Chairman Hua is leading us on a new Long March. The general task of transforming China into a powerful and modern socialist country presents us with many new tasks in the scientific-technological revolution. Many new technical fields are awaiting breakthroughs but we still have to overcome many technical barriers. This requires us even more to give full play to the role of intellectuals.

We firmly believe that the vast numbers of intellectuals will meet the challenge of the new period, fully understand their historical mission, enthusiastically respond to the call of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and live up to the ardent hopes of the party and people. We are sure they will aim high, have lofty ambitions and, in this new Long March, conscientiously study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, strive to remold their world outlook, make efforts in their professional work, constantly perfect their skills, scale new heights in science and technology and contribute to fulfilling the general task for the new period, making China a powerful and modern socialist country and building a new socialist Sinkiang.

2. Implementation of party policy on intellectuals is an important political task that must be carried out firmly and well.

The policies and tactics we use are the lifeblood of the party. Carrying out the party's policy on intellectuals is a major task that will have a bearing on implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, arousing the intellectuals' enthusiasm and fulfilling the general task for the new period.

The central authorities long ago clearly stipulated how party policy should be implemented. What is needed now is to implement this policy firmly. It is necessary to penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four for their crimes in undermining this policy. They opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, distorted his instructions and undermined the policy. They made many underhanded charges against intellectuals. In this way they greatly confused ideology, theory and political line. Their pernicious influence is deeply entrenched. Only when we grasp exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, penetratingly repudiate their counterrevolutionary revisionist line, eradicate their pernicious influence, eliminate chaos and restore order, can we clear the way for comprehensive implementation of party policy on intellectuals.

We should speed up rescreening work and reach correct conclusions on intellectuals who have been subject to screening since the Great Cultural Revolution. We should also arrange proper jobs for them. All such conclusions should be reached as quickly as possible, but they will be null and void if not shown to and signed by those concerned. If a conclusion does not agree with the facts or does not conform to policy, it should be corrected. All such mistakes must be rectified. If a person does not agree with the conclusion reached on his case, he can present his case to higher authorities. All false charges and slanders leveled at intellectuals by Lin Biao and the gang of four must be overturned. Dossiers on those who have undergone screening should be checked and sorted out and all irrelevant and improper materials should be removed and destroyed by the departments concerned. All injustices or incorrect verdicts must be corrected. All comrades who were persecuted and had blows dealt against them should be rehabilitated and returned to work. Even the dead should be vindicated of false charges and rehabilitated. It is necessary to assemble the intellectuals scattered by Lin Biao and the gang of four and arrange proper jobs for them. This is the most practical way to bring into full play the strength of our intellectuals in order to meet our pressing needs.

It is necessary to make a general investigation of those who cannot apply their knowledge where they are presently employed. This work has already begun. Since there are many people in jobs unrelated to their background, job readjustment will involve many organizations and many areas. Therefore, this work must be well-guided, planned and organized. Party organizations at various levels and leading members in all departments should grasp this work vigorously. They must overcome interference of various kinds and firmly carry out this work well. No one is allowed to have a negative attitude about this work, nor will anyone be allowed to obstruct it for any reason. Otherwise, one will be irresponsible in carrying out the party's work.

Titles for professional intellectuals should be restored or instituted. Titles should be instituted in jobs where they haven't been established. It is necessary to set up a system to check efficiency. Those professionals who have made remarkable achievements and are fairly progressive politically should be promoted periodically through evaluation and selection.

It is necessary to do a good job in helping intellectuals join the party and the Youth League and concern ourselves with their progress and requests. Those who have met the requirements for Communist Party membership should be actively recruited into the party according to stipulations in the party constitution. We should not lower standards for Communist Party membership. We should neither totally ignore family backgrounds, social relations and shortcomings in thinking and in the work style of intellectuals without conducting concrete analysis nor resort to nit-picking.

To require gold to be 100 percent pure and man to be flawless is wrong. After all, one cannot change one's own family background. It is necessary to conduct a concrete analysis of the history of one's social relations. Our party's policy is to uphold the theory of taking account of class origin, but not the theory of taking account of class origin only. It is essential to attach importance to one's political attitude. If we do not deal with this issue in this way, we cannot conform with the principle of dialectical materialism, and we cannot consider ourselves materialists. We must deal with intellectuals seeking to join the Youth League in the same way.

We must also correctly deal with the question of security. Party and state security must be safeguarded. Secrets should never be allowed to leak out easily. However, we must not mystify everything. At present inadequate measures have been taken on the question of security that have impeded development of science and technology. For example, researchers and technicians originally had nothing to do with the compilation of documents and reference material. But now, while allowed to compile the documents and reference material, they are not authorized to touch them at all. There are also certain things that are not secrets at all. Some of them have already been made public abroad. However, we still regard them as secrets. In this way, we enforce a blockade on ourselves that prevents us from developing science and technology. Departments concerned must conduct research, study this issue, and formulate feasible measures conducive to safeguarding secrets as well as our work.

Efforts must be made to restore and establish various societies in the fields of natural science, philosophy and social sciences, develop various scientific research activities, and enliven academic exchanges. In this regard, it is necessary to resolutely implement the principle "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend."

Children of intellectuals who have met the requirements for college enrollment, party and Youth League membership, army recruitment and work employment should be treated the same as those of workers, peasants and revolutionary cadres. Problems of parents should not affect their children. Thinking that crimes of parents incriminate their family members is feudalistic and backward. This is certainly not a proletarian policy.

Naturally, it is not right if our intellectuals regard themselves as a privileged class on the question of remuneration and livelihood. However, it is also wrong to uphold the erroneous thinking of egalitarianism.

Finally, let us discuss the question of devoting at least five-sixths of one's work hours to professional work. This is a question of great concern to everyone. It has been enthusiastically discussed at the meeting. The regional CCP Committee has declared we must make sure scientific research workers, engineers, technicians and teachers can devote at least five-sixths of their work hours each week to professional work. The central authorities have repeatedly stressed the significance of this question. We must not treat it lightly.

3. To strengthen party leadership is a fundamental guarantee for the implementation of intellectual policy. Party committees at all levels must fully understand the important role of intellectuals in the development of the revolutionary cause and the significant and pressing nature of implementing party policy on intellectuals.

Attends Mechanization Conference

QW230215Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 May 78 QW

[Excerpts] The Sinkiang regional conference on mechanization in agriculture and animal husbandry ceremoniously opened in Urumchi on 20 May. The meeting is being sponsored by the autonomous regional Revolutionary Committee, and its main tasks are:

1. To hold high Chairman Mao's great banner; implement the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and the guidelines of the Fifth NPC; firmly bear in mind the realities in Sinkiang, and penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and their crimes in undermining agricultural mechanization and eradicate their pernicious influence.
2. To propagate and implement the guidelines of the third national conference on agricultural mechanization; sum up and exchange experiences in developing mechanization in agriculture and animal husbandry in Sinkiang; and evaluate and commend a number of advanced units in developing mechanization in agriculture and animal husbandry.
3. To discuss and formulate plans and measures to basically realize mechanization in agriculture and animal husbandry in Sinkiang by 1980, and mobilize the people of all nationalities throughout Sinkiang to aim high, have lofty ambitions and work hard for 3 years in order to basically realize mechanization in agriculture and animal husbandry.

The opening ceremony was attended by responsible comrades of the regional party and revolutionary committees, including Wang Feng, Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, Chang Shih-kung, Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti, Li Yun-ho, Liu Fa-hsiu, Chi Kuo, (Lang Ko-erh), (Li Chia-yu), Hsieh Kao-chung and others. The meeting was attended by more than 400 people, including the responsible comrades and representatives of regional organizations, departments concerned, various prefectures, counties, regimental farms and major enterprises.

Comrade Li Yun-ho, deputy secretary of the regional CCP Committee, presided over the opening ceremony. Comrade Chi Kuo, Standing Committee member of the regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, delivered the opening speech. Comrade Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti, secretary of the regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, conveyed the guidelines of the Third National Conference on Agricultural Mechanization.

In his opening speech, comrade Chi Kuo emphasized that there are less than 3 years left before 1980. The struggle to basically realize agricultural mechanization is at the decisive stage. We must mobilize immediately, unify our understanding, make an overall plan and increase our speed in order to win this decisive battle.

In dealing with the issue of self-reliance to achieve agricultural mechanization, Comrade Chi Kuo stressed: A sharp, fundamental question exists in political line on whether we should primarily rely on our own efforts or the state to achieve agricultural mechanization. Some comrades lack confidence that we can basically realize agricultural mechanization by 1980. They feel surrounded by all kinds of difficulties. They maintain that to basically realize agricultural mechanization, we must have state investment and support in terms of equipment and materials. This thinking is harmful.

We must follow Chairman Mao's instructions and primarily rely on our own efforts to achieve agricultural mechanization.

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We must seriously learn from the people in Shantung. They primarily relied on their own efforts instead of relying on state support. We must rely on Sinkiang's resources, work out a long-range development plan, fully tap our potentials, carry out technical renovations, fully mobilize the masses, launch a large mass movement, organize the strength of all sectors rationally, and develop Sinkiang's mechanization in agricultural and animal husbandry with greater, faster, better and more economic results.

Comrade Chi Kuo concluded: We are fully confident we can achieve victory in the future. The target of basically realizing mechanization in agriculture and animal husbandry by 1980 can and must be reached.

Hydrology Work Meeting

OW230508Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 21 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Sinkiang Regional Water Conservancy and Electric Power Bureau conducted a meeting in Urumchi from 7 through 16 May on learning from Taching and Tachai on the hydrology front. The meeting relayed the spirit of the National Conference on Hydrology, summed up and exchanged experiences, commended advanced units and individuals, and discussed plans for developing Taching and Tachai-type hydrologic stations. The meeting also devised 3-year and 8-year plans for developing hydrologic work in the autonomous region.

During the meeting all representatives were received by the autonomous region's leading party and government comrades including Wang Feng, Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, Chang Shih-kung, Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti, Li Yun-ho, Chi Kuo, A-mu-tung Ni-ya-tzu, Yang Ko, (Hou Biang), and (Li Chia-yu).

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and following the development of water conservancy work in the autonomous region, tremendous progress has also been made in hydrologic work. The number of hydrologic stations on major rivers throughout Sinkiang increased 560 percent over early postliberation years. By working in coordination with hydrologic stations run by state farms, livestock farms, people's communes and the brigades, these hydrologic stations formed a hydrologic network.

Six advanced model units were commended at the meeting. They are: The Ili No 3 hydrologic station, for improving hydrologic work in the border regions by grasping the key link and running hydrologic stations well; the (Nankan) hydrologic station in (Tu-lu-ko) in the Kashi Prefecture, for working in unity on remote mountains and in narrow valleys in the Kunlun Mountain areas; the Tarim Dam special control station under the (Liushui) No 16 hydrologic survey group, for carrying out "the martyr's" behest and performing hydrologic work well; the (Wenchuan) hydrologic station of the Po-erh-ta-la Mongol Autonomous Prefecture, for improving soil and harnessing rivers by working closely with the army and people in a county; the (Hsiakuho) hydrologic station in Ili Prefecture, for vigorously developing hydrologic work by using experiences of selected localities to guide the work of the entire area; and the (Kenshihwate) hydrologic station in Shihhotzu Prefecture, for going all out and heightening its work by raising aloft the red banner and grasping the key link. At the meeting 20 advanced units and 17 advanced individuals were also presented with citations.

The meeting's participants held that hydrologic work is important fundamental work in national economic construction, closely connected with the development of agriculture, animal husbandry, industry, communications and national defense construction.

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To develop industry, agriculture, and animal husbandry, it is necessary to develop water conservancy and hydroelectric power at high speed. Because it is the key to water conservancy and hydroelectric power construction, hydrologic work must advance. The meeting called on all departments concerned to strengthen party leadership and make conscientious efforts to consolidate hydrologic departments in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

Meeting participants stressed efforts must be made to effectively solve the problem of "impurities" in ideology, organization and work style, implement the policy of taking care of long-term needs and serving production, consolidate hydrologic stations and networks, strengthen management, heighten the level of hydrologic work, promote scientific research and technical innovation, and hasten modernization of hydrologic science and technology in order to serve socialist construction even better.

Soiree on Mao's Yen'an Talks

OW240611Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] The Sinkiang Autonomous Regional Culture Bureau sponsored a soiree on 22 May to warmly and ceremoniously celebrate the 36th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yen'an Forum on Literature and Art."

A joyous atmosphere prevailed in the brightly lit People's Theatre. Present were responsible comrades of the autonomous regional CCP and revolutionary committees and the Sinkiang PLA units including Wang Feng, Liu Chen, Kuo Lin-hsiang, Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, Chang Shih-kung, Cheng San-sheng, Li Yun-ho, Tan Yu-lin, Chang Chieh-cheng, (Kang Li-ho), Liu Fa-hsiu, (Ai-ko-tsu-ssu Ha-ssu-mu), Tu Hai-lin, Yang Ko, A-mu-tung Ni-ya-tzu, (Hou Liang), (Li Chia-yu), Hsieh Kao-chung, and (Chien Chung).

Also attending were responsible persons from the Sinkiang Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee including Chi Cheng-te, Mai-ho-su-te-tieh-i-po-fu, Yang I-ching, Ya-ho-fu-ya-mao-la, A-man-tu-erh, Wang Shih-chen; and responsible persons of various departments, committees, offices, and bureaus under the autonomous regional CCP and revolutionary committees, the autonomous regional Trade Union Council, the CYL Committee, the Women's Federation, and the Preparatory Committee of the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants Association. At the soiree representatives of workers, peasants, and soldiers from all fronts and literary and art workers of all nationalities cheered the new victories won on the literary and art front since the smashing of the gang of four.

Since the beginning of May, literary and art workers of all nationalities have been making preparations for the presentation of a dance drama, "Ode to the Morning Sun" a drama in Uighur language, "(?National Day)"; a Hunan flower drum opera, "(Ya Chia Chou)"; a mythical Peking Opera, "Storm in Heaven"; and a program of song, dances, and acrobatics. The preparations are part of the celebration of the 36th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yen'an Forum on Literature and Art" and will enhance the development of literature and art. At the soiree, the autonomous regional song and dance ensemble staged the grand opera "Ode to the Morning Sun."

Literary and art workers of all nationalities sang inspiring songs with profound feeling in praise of martyr Yang Kai-hui, close comrade-in-arms and wife of Chairman Mao and a great militant communist.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

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HONG KONG PAPERS NOTE PROBLEMS OF CHINESE IN VIETNAM

Forcible Enlistment Described

HK241130Y Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 23 May 78 p 1 HK

[HSIN WAN PAO report from Macao: "Vietnamese Forcibly Enlist Overseas Chinese, Open Fire To Suppress Protesters"]

[Excerpts] Sources in Macao say that Overseas Chinese who have returned to Macao after being expelled from Vietnam have exposed the atrocities committed by the Vietnamese authorities against the Overseas Chinese.

One Overseas Chinese from Vietnam who returned to Macao from Ho Chi Minh City 2 weeks ago revealed that in late March the Vietnamese Government launched a surprise attack on the Overseas Chinese merchants. One evening they mobilized several thousand troops and young people to conduct an "inventory" and a large-scale search of every house. Putting on a show, they brought out a so-called "instrument" that showed if there was gold in a house. If the gold was not turned over, the people would be sent to prison. The following evening, the Vietnamese authorities mobilized a large number of troops with guns and carted away the property of the Chinese merchants. Many were beaten or even arrested when they refused to let the Vietnamese troops and policemen take their property.

Another Overseas Chinese from Vietnam revealed that the Vietnamese authorities forced the Overseas Chinese to assume Vietnamese nationality, forcibly enlisted them into the army and took them away to invade Cambodia. Many people were unwilling to become cannon fodder. They assembled in order to protest, but the Vietnamese authorities opened fire to suppress them.

Discrimination Discussed

HK220105Y Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 21 May 78 p 2 HK

["Political Talks" column by Shih Chun-yu: "The Discrimination Against Chinese in Vietnam Is Regrettable and Makes People Indignant"]

[Excerpts] China and Vietnam were originally neighboring countries as close to each other as lips to teeth. They both belong to the Third World. They helped each other in resisting the aggression by foreign countries in the past years. However, the policy and way of acting recently adopted by the Vietnamese authorities obviously overreach the criterion of international relations.

Vietnam has announced that the measures they have taken toward the Overseas Chinese are the steps of "socialist reform" of the south of Vietnam. However, discrimination against Chinese began in the north as early as last winter. A large number of Overseas Chinese refugees returned home from Quang Ninh Province near Hanoi, a region liberated in 1950's and where "socialist reform" has long been completed.

From this we know that the so-called "socialist reform" is not the true nature of the problem. We can even say that this is an excuse to conceal the true facts.

In today's world, there are rulers by force who seek hegemony over the whole world and there are also petty rulers by force who seek hegemony over some regions. Although the spheres differ in size, their true nature is the same.

Some countries allowed Soviet social-imperialism to use their naval ports and were involved in the Soviet conspiracy of expansion. What has become of them? In this world where there are carts in front that overturn, the cart behind should take heed.

Soviet social-imperialism will not recognize people as friends when it becomes angry. Some people have today drunk Moscow's waters of oblivion and done things which grieve those near and dear to them and gladden the enemies. They will soon discover that they have woven a cocoon only to imprison themselves.

Additional Reports on Persecution

HK241103Y Kong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 24 May 78 p 1 HK

[23 May report from Hokou, Yunnan: "Vietnam Discriminates Against Ethnic Chinese in a Despicable Way"]

[Text] Our reporter in the border town of Hokou, Yunnan, interviewed the Overseas Chinese refugees who have been unreasonably expelled by the Vietnamese authorities.

Some 214 Overseas Chinese refugees live in a house at the reception station. The reporter learned from the workers of the reception station that among this batch of Overseas Chinese refugees there are 108 staff and workers, 86 primary and middle school students, 6 peasants, 6 small businessmen, 4 housewives, 1 doctor, 1 teacher, 1 accountant and 1 translator. The absolute majority are young people. The oldest is a 95-year-old woman. There is one blind person.

When the reporter asked the Overseas Chinese refugees the reason for returning to China, they unanimously said: "We had a difficult time in Vietnam." An Overseas Chinese refugee said: "I am registered as an Overseas Chinese and I am reluctant to apply for a new card. My original ration was 14 kilograms a month (half of it was miscellaneous grain). My ration was suddenly reduced by half to only 7 kilograms (with 1 kilogram of rice). For several months I did not receive even a kilogram of supplies. One kilogram of rice costs HK 40 cents in Vietnamese currency, but the blackmarket price is HK\$7.50 per kilogram. Even a kilogram of cooked root is sold for HK\$2. How can anyone survive?"

The reporter said: The Vietnamese authorities publicized that the Overseas Chinese returned to China because of a rumor created by evildoers. The reporter asked the Overseas Chinese refugees what they had heard that made them return to China. A driver furiously said: "I was working as a driver for the transportation team of the Haiphong Municipal Grain Bureau. The Vietnamese public security personnel came to search my house and asked me if I ever listened to broadcasts from China. They did this because I refused to become a citizen of Vietnam. They also asked: 'Why don't you go back to China since you are a Chinese? What are you doing in our country?' I transported military grain day and night on a crash basis during the war to resist the United States and to save our country. Now they are sick of me because I am Chinese." Another Overseas Chinese refugee who had been working in a state-run factory in Hanoi for 10 years said: "A Vietnamese leader of our factory told us: 'You must become a vietnamese if you want to stay in Vietnam. You must return to China if you want to remain a Chinese.' I know that he said this on the instructions of the upper level. Saying that evildoers created a rumor is rubbish. It is the Vietnamese authorities who created a rumor."

The reporter asked the Overseas Chinese refugee: "The Vietnamese authorities said that you people 'sold your property, bought valuable things and brought them to China.' What kind of things did you bring back to China?" The Overseas Chinese refugees refuted this and said angrily: "We have brought nothing back." A relatively older Overseas Chinese refugee said: "Before we left, we thought we would like to bring back some savings to China after having worked so hard in Vietnam. [paragraph continues]

"I bought 5 cattles of cinnamon bark. However, I had to spend money on the way back to China. I had to hand over 'gifts' when I crossed the customs barrier. Unfortunately, I met with Vietnamese public security personnel before I crossed the border. They took away my two bags. All I have brought back is this carrying pole."

These Overseas Chinese refugees took care of one another on the way back to China. The 95-year-old lady was carried by an Overseas Chinese refugee when they crossed the river. She has a granddaughter. They have been at the reception station for 3 days. The government has arranged for their food and lodging. They will soon be taken to a settlement site.

Shooting Incidents Described

HK241045Y Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 24 May p 1 HK

[23 May report from Peihai Municipality, Kwangsi: "Vietnamese Shoot at Overseas Chinese Refugee Boat"]

[Text] An Overseas Chinese from Vietnam Wu Ya-chiao was wounded when Vietnamese public security personnel opened fire on her while she was on her way back to China.

Huang Chiu-fu, an Overseas Chinese who lived in Cam Pha County of Quang Ninh Province in Vietnam, could not make a living because of the persecution of the Overseas Chinese by the Vietnamese authorities on 22 April. He and his wife Wu Ya-chiao and their two children left Cam Pha for China with a group of Overseas Chinese fishing boats. At noon on 23 May, when the fishing boats were passing through (Hu Ta Men), four wooden boats suddenly sped toward the fishing boats and encircled them. Armed with automatic rifles, the Vietnamese public security personnel aboard the wooden boats opened fire on the unarmed Overseas Chinese fishing boats. Wu Ya-chiao was wounded. The bullets pierced her left shoulder and grazed her back. The wound was about 7mm long and she was bleeding profusely.

The Vietnamese public security personnel maneuvered their wooden boats close to the Overseas Chinese fishing boats and forced the fishing boats to anchor along the shore. Huang Chiu-fu and the Overseas Chinese from the other fishing boats reasoned with the Vietnamese, saying that they should provide medical treatment to Wu Ya-chiao. The Vietnamese personnel refused their demand with the excuse that there was no medicine available. After being severely condemned by the Overseas Chinese refugees, the Vietnamese personnel perfunctorily put some purple medicine on her wound.

The Vietnamese detained the Overseas Chinese fishing boats for 2 days, searched every boat, confiscated the belongings that the Overseas Chinese carried with them and drove them out to the sea.

Wang Chiu-fu and his family of four finally arrived at Peihai Municipality in Kwangsi after much hardship. They received a warm reception from the local government and people. It was then the wounded Wu Ya-chiao received good treatment for her injuries.

Large Numbers Fleeing SRV

HK220035Y Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 21 May 78 p 1 HK

[TA KUNG PAO report: "57,000 Persecuted Overseas Chinese Residing in Vietnam Have Returned to China"]

[Text] 20 May telephone report from Canton: Reporters have learned from reliable sources that by 14 May some 57,000 Overseas Chinese had returned to China after being persecuted and expelled by the Vietnamese authorities.

Leading departments at all levels in Yunnan, Kwangsi, Kwangtung and Fukien have dispatched a large number of people and a large amount of material to warmly receive and to make proper arrangements for this group of unfortunate Overseas Chinese who are worried about their clothing and living.

20 May Special Report From Peihai, Kwangsi: A large number of Overseas Chinese who were expelled by the Vietnamese Government have returned by boat to Peihai Municipality, Kwangsi. By 9 May more than 8,000 Overseas Chinese refugees had returned to Peihai in more than 1,000 fishing boats. They returned to the embrace of the motherland after experiencing hardships and difficulties during their sea journeys lasting 2, 3 or even more than 10 days.

Most of these Overseas Chinese refugees resided in (Boc Manh), (Cam Pho), (Gai Long) and (Khanh Hoi) in Quang Ninh Province, Vietnam. Some 474 people originally came from Kwangtung, while the rest came mostly from Peihai Municipality, Hopu County and Chinchou Municipality in Kwangsi. Some Overseas Chinese have returned to China with their families. Others have returned to the motherland in other people's fishing boats. Among the Overseas Chinese refugees, there are some elderly people who are all alone and some children who have nobody to look after them.

The Vietnamese authorities stopped and search the fishing boats of the Overseas Chinese refugees returning to China. Under the pretext of searching the boats, some plain-clothes officials brandished guns to take away clothes and other things from the Overseas Chinese. A fisherwoman, named Wu, who has returned to Peihai Municipality, was injured from a beating.

According to Overseas Chinese refugees, the Vietnamese Government has forced the Overseas Chinese to become Vietnamese citizens. If they are unwilling to become Vietnamese citizens, their identity cards are confiscated. They will not even get their grain supplies. Neither will they be permitted to go out to sea to engage in production. Workers will not be paid and cadres will be demoted.

The Vietnamese Government enlisted many soldiers during the conflict between Vietnam and Cambodia. According to Overseas Chinese refugees, all young and able-bodied Overseas Chinese had to do military service and were sent to the Vietnamese-Cambodian border. The Vietnamese authorities forced the Overseas Chinese youths to take physical examinations. They would not receive their wages and would be sent for hard labor if they did not take their physicals. Many Overseas Chinese performed well during the anti-French and anti-U.S. wars. However, they were reluctant to let their children become Vietnamese cannon fodder in the Vietnamese-Cambodian conflict.

The Overseas Chinese refugees also disclosed that the Vietnamese side created many rumors about Overseas Chinese. The Vietnamese authorities even threatened the Overseas Chinese by saying that, if they did not leave Vietnam immediately, they would not be permitted to do after the next few days. This caused confusion and tension among the Overseas Chinese ideologically and spiritually.

The leadership organs of Peihai Municipality, Kwangsi, have temporarily dispatched people and set up reception centers to receive and resettle the Overseas Chinese refugees who were expelled by the Vietnamese authorities. In order to make arrangements for the livelihood of the refugees, departments concerned have arranged the supply of vegetables, firewood and various daily necessities and sent grain to where the fishing boats are moored. The Overseas Chinese refugees have received more than 60,000 catties of grain in 2 days.

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20 May Special report from Hokou, Yunnan: A large number of Overseas Chinese who were persecuted in Vietnam have been forced to return to China. At present some 1,000 Overseas Chinese refugees are returning to China through Hokou County, Yunnan Province, every day. The highest record is more than 1,900 people in one day.

Hokou County in Yunnan Province and Lao Kay in Vietnam are separated by a river. The two banks of the river are full of wandering Overseas Chinese refugees. Some Overseas Chinese refugees who have already crossed the river and returned to the motherland are standing along the shore waiting for their relatives. When they see the Overseas Chinese refugees crossing the river with the old and the young, they go down to the river to receive them. Many working personnel have been sent to the shore to take care of and to receive the Overseas Chinese refugees.

Most of the returning Overseas Chinese refugees are penniless. Many of them have nothing except a shirt and the shorts they are wearing. Even those who are in a better condition only bring along a small handbag with them. The handbag contains one or two pieces of clothing and some odds and ends. Many Overseas Chinese refugees have no money to buy train tickets and walk all the way to Lao Kay.

The discriminating against the Overseas Chinese in Vietnam has become more serious since last winter. "Clearance areas" were first created in the border provinces and municipalities of Lai Chau, Son La and Lao Kay. The Chinese residents, who had been living inside the Vietnamese border for many years were forced to return to China. Since the beginning of this year Vietnam has expanded its discrimination against Chinese to Haiphong, Hanoi and all the way to Quang Ninh and (?Nha Trang) provinces and Ho Chi Minh City in the south. The number of Overseas Chinese refugees who have been expelled has increased day after day and the situation is getting more and more serious. According to the Overseas Chinese refugees, the Vietnamese Public Security Department openly announced that "it is necessary to actively mobilize people to expel the Overseas Chinese and it would be even better if all Overseas Chinese have left Vietnam."

Yunnan Province has warmly received all Overseas Chinese refugees who have returned to China and collected a large amounts of materials to help them. Some Overseas Chinese refugees had not eaten rice for more than a year. They broke into tears when they saw the motherland's rice in the bowls. Most Overseas Chinese refugees indicated that they were unable to survive in Vietnam because they were persecuted. They are in a cheerful mood upon returning to the motherland and thus, are willing to do any work.

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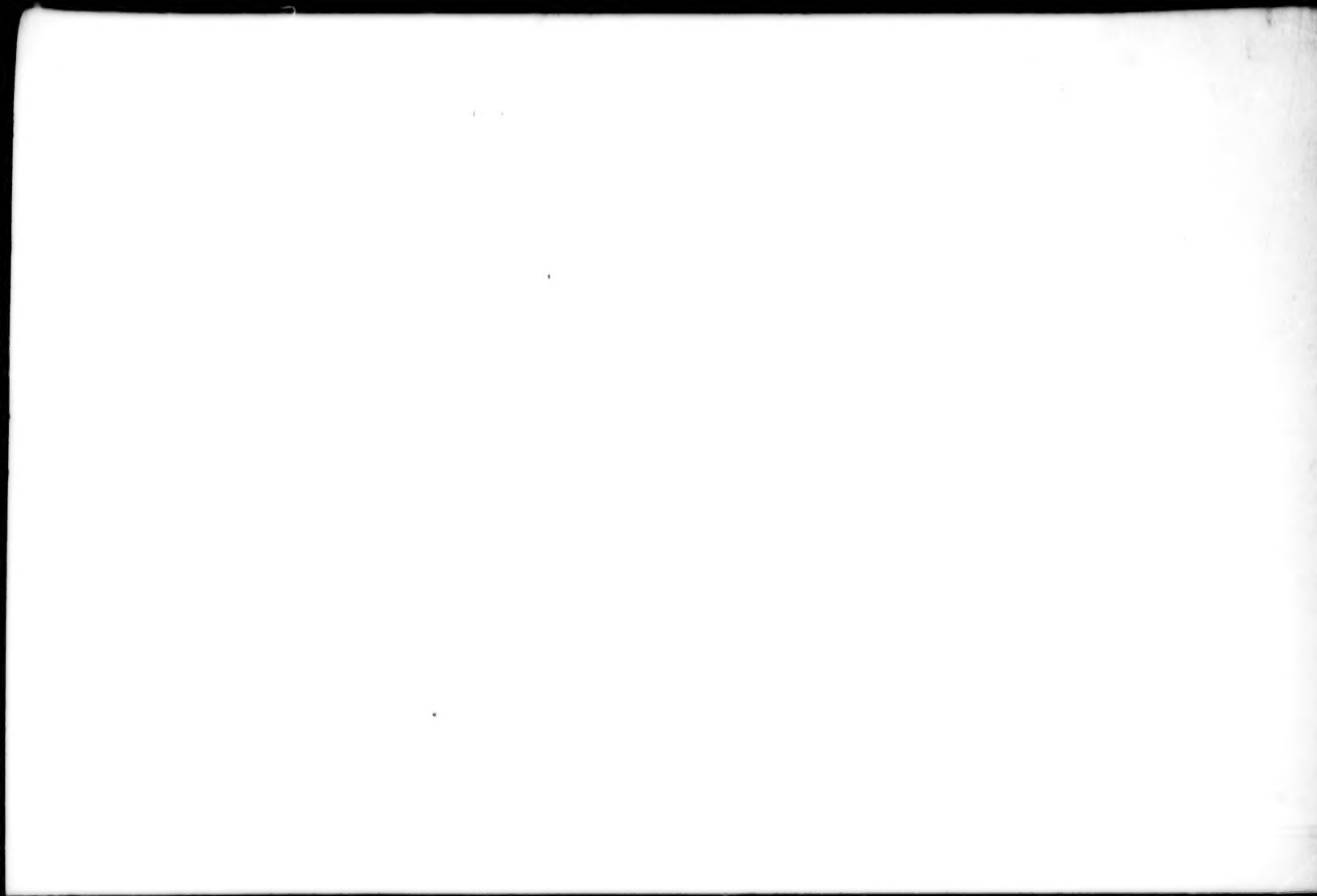
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